

ANGLED FOR A SHARK

DUNNEDALE'S CREW HAD MUCH SPORT ON A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

They Baited a Hook With Pork—Monster Bottle Nose Played With It Four Days Before He Bit—Some Antarctic Experiences Where the Missing Froze Solid.

The British bark *Dunnedale*, which has just reached her cargo of nitrate of soda at Erie basin, Brooklyn, also brings into port a store of weird and strange tales of the sea. The *Dunnedale's* cabin is a museum illustrative of the bark's adventures and decorated with maps, eggs and deep sea and South American curiosities.

The outward voyage from the *Tyre* to Antofagasta, Chile, lasted 120 days, half of it being consumed in the trip to Cape Horn. Forty-seven days were required to weather the Horn. Hurricanes from the southwest and west pushed the bark far to the southward of her course into the climate of the Antarctic ocean.

The *Dunnedale* is a good weather craft and drove easily before the winter gales, riding the Antarctic's billows like a lighthouse. Every detail of the bark's rigging and equipment was frozen stiff. Shrouds and stays threatened to give way beneath the crushing weight. Snow covered the decks in drifts, but the bark still drove on before the white storm, laughing at danger.

It was intensely cold. The rudder chains froze up and had to be thawed out with hot water. All hands had to turn to and knock the ice off the sails with hammers.

The *Dunnedale* was forced 400 miles out of her course, into latitude 61 south and longitude 68 west. Three times she was driven off the Horn. After 45 days of this sort of experience Captain Greenhalgh found himself only a trifle to the southward of where he had been at the beginning.

On the voyage from Pisagua to New York Captain Greenhalgh, Mrs. Greenhalgh and the crew had fun with sharks. The captain has a walking stick made from the backbone of a shovel nosed shark that was hooked over the bark's side. Sharks' fins, teeth and vertebrae are plentiful on the *Dunnedale*.

For four days from April 18 a bottle nosed shark sneaked in the bark's wake. It is sure bad luck not to land a shark that tags a ship. Every endeavor was made to tempt the sea monster to take the bait, but it was a wary shark and fought shy of the pork baited hook.

In a dead calm on Friday, April 18, in latitude 82 north and longitude 72 west, the captain and Mrs. Greenhalgh and the off watch were all on the poop-deck trying to lure the bottle nose from the Atlantic. With its dorsal fin out of water, it swam lazily and warily about, now and then rolling slowly over and taking the chunk of pork between its man eating jaws. With the bait in its teeth, the shark was hauled three times out of water, only to let go and drop back. Each time it swam away, circled the bark and returned.

The hook-stuck fast the fourth time. It required the united strength of the two watches, ten able seamen and three apprentices to haul his sharkship aboard. It was necessary to slip three bowlines around his body in order to get a proper purchase on the dead weight.

The shark weighed 800 pounds and measured 12 feet 6 inches from nose to tip of tail. There were seven rows of brutal, saw edge teeth. The shark had been hungry, for in the stomach were only a fish and a lump of pork.—New York World.

THEY WERE SHARP BOYS.

Chris Magee Had to Put Up Baseball Tickets For Eighteen Lads.

Chris Magee, who is managing the McKinley campaign in Allegheny county, had a funny experience at the Exposition ball park, Pittsburgh, recently. While buying a ticket he was surrounded by a crowd of gamins begging the price of admission. One of them ran up to the Pittsburgh box and whispered, "Willie in a walk."

"Willie in a walk?" repeated Magee. "I don't understand you."

"Why, it's goin to be Willie in the first round."

"I don't quite follow you," answered Magee.

"Well, if yer give me 50 cents to get into that game, yer can follow me, but it's Willie in a walk."

"Now, explain yourself fully, and I will give you 50 cents," answered Mr. Magee.

"Why, Willie McKinley, Tariff Willie, don't yer see? Me pop's for him, so's me brother, and if you put me in through de gate I'll git me sister's best man to be fer him. Now, will yer be good?"

Of course everybody laughed. The boy got his 50 cents, but before Magee got through he had to pay for 18 boys who commenced to yell for McKinley. As the McKinley boy got through he yelled to Magee, "When yer see Willie, jest tell him that yer saw me."—New York Journal.

They Like Flowers.

Perhaps no better idea can be had of the immense amount of money spent in New York for flowers than the large increase in the number of florists on Broadway and Fifth avenue and the great amount of money which they are spending in the improvement of their stores.

In a new store which a Broadway florist is fitting up an icebox is being built which will hold at least 10,000 roses. The cost of the box is about \$8,000, and the entire improvements and fitting up of the establishment will require an expenditure of not less than \$25,000.—New York World.

He Holds a Winning Hand.

As between England and Kruger just at the present time it seems safe to bet on Kruger. He holds some good cards, and he knows all the tricks of the game.—Chicago Post.

SPOTS OF BLOOD.

They Were but Trifles, but They Helped to Unravel a Murder Mystery.

Chicago had a chief of detectives 15 or 16 years ago who compared in many respects with the best European talent. He did some work which for neatness and adroit application was equal to anything that tobacconist invented. I have in mind now a murder case in which he figured. Some unknown person had shot a farmer living a few miles out of Chicago through the heart. The murder happened in the dead of night and the victim was decaying out of the house to meet his death.

A dull witted farmhand had been discharged by the dead man, and was then working in Chicago. This fellow was promptly placed under arrest. A pawn ticket for a revolver was found in his pocket. It was a cheap weapon, and very little significance was attached to the fact that the man should have owned it and pawned it at that particular time. He gave a reasonable account of his movements on the night of the crime, and the murdered man's wife was firm in her protestations that she had not seen him for weeks.

During the inquest, however, the detectives observed that the bullet which came out of the dead man's heart was marked in a peculiar way. It had scratches on one side, as though there were defects in the pistol from which it was fired. Examination of the revolver found in the pawnshop showed two spots of rust in the chamber near the muzzle. The detectives fired the weapon three times into a barrel of water, and the balls were marked exactly like the bullet that killed the farmer. A number of other pistols of the same make and caliber were obtained and subjected to the same test, but none of the other bullets was marked in the same manner as those from the farmhand's pistol. It appeared, therefore, that the latter weapon had been used in killing this man, but, while the detective skill that discovered this damaging fact was loudly extolled, shrewd lawyers got hold of the case for the defense and succeeded in getting the man acquitted.—Chicago Chronicle.

TREASON FOR DRINK.

How a Frenchman and a German Forsook Their Native Land.

William Berg, the great German traveler, is an enthusiastic admirer of Emperor William, whom he closely resembles, says the San Francisco News Letter. Mr. Berg, nevertheless, is on terms of intimacy with Mr. John Bergez, who was born within a stone's throw of the Column Vendôme. One day both these gentlemen were fishing in the lagoon in Martin county. Mr. Bergez had toiled long and successfully and was sorely athirst. He had forgotten his flask, a lapse of memory of which the Gallic angler is rarely guilty.

"Berg, give me a drink," shouted Mr. Bergez across the lake. Mr. Berg obligingly strolled round the lake, and approached Mr. Bergez, flask in hand.

"Thanks," said the Frenchman. "Hold," said the German traveler, retaining the flask in his muscular grasp. "One moment, please. Which is the greatest country in Europe?"

Mr. Berg looked appealingly at the stern Teuton. He saw there was no relenting. He must forswear la belle France or go dry.

"Germany," he gasped.

"Drink to the emperor," enjoined Mr. Berg solemnly, and the toast was pledged.

A few nights after Mr. Berg was dining with Mr. Bergez. The latter was caressing a dust covered bottle of superb burgundy. The traveler gazed at it affectionately, and extended his glass with a gleam of anticipation in his eyes.

"One moment, please," said Mr. Bergez coldly. "Which is the greatest country in Europe, Mr. Berg?"

There was a moment's painful pause, during which the Gaul passed the bottle under the traveler's nose.

"France," muttered Mr. Berg, unable to resist the bouquet of the vintage. And so the tricolor was avenged.

Train Notes.

A method of preventing the noise made by trains when passing over iron bridges has been devised by a German engineer named Boedecker, locality not stated. He puts a decking of 1 1/4 inch planks between the cross girders, resting on three inch timbers laid on the bottom flanges, while on the planks a double layer of felt is placed, fixed to the vertical web of the cross girder. At the connections with the girder a timber cover joint is put on felt, and two hooked bolts connect the whole firmly to the bottom flange. Four inches of slag gravel cover the decking, which is inclined toward the center of the bridge for drainage purposes, and a layer of felt is laid between the planks and the timbers upon which they rest, and the ironwork in contact with decking and ballast is asphalted. The decking weighs 600 pounds per yard for a bridge 11 feet wide and costs 23 cents a square foot.

Fleshmaking Food.

Cream gruel, according to an eminent English authority, is the ideal nourishment for thin folk. A teaspoonful taken at night immediately before retiring is said to give marvelous results. To be at its best it must be perfectly made, then thinned with sweet cream. Taken in that condition and warm it is agreeable as well as fattening, and produces just that sense of satisfied hunger essential to ideal rest. It is claimed that perseverance in the treatment yields such apparent results that the cheeks can be seen to expand from day to day.

More Desirable.

Mrs. Binn—I understand that man in the flat under us is at work on a patent contrivance that will make a fire consume its own smoke.

Mr. Binn—Well, I wish he would turn his attention to some device that would compel him to burn his own fuel. He coal bin adjoins ours.—Yonkers Statesman.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

Some Up to Date News of Cyclists the Country Over.

Miss Lillian E. Boyd is the name of a young woman who is now on her way around this country awheel. She is 18 years of age, hails from New Orleans and is said to be a true sample of the much praised southern beauty. Miss Boyd is not making her bicycling trip for her health nor for the fun there is in it, but is riding from her home to this city to earn a bet of \$1,000.

To win the bet, the fair cyclist was compelled to leave Houston, Tex., penniless and return to her home with \$500. She was recently in St. Louis, and in the 32 days that she has spent in riding from Houston she has earned the \$500 from the sale of photographs of herself.

Miss Boyd left St. Louis for Chicago, where she will rest a few days before starting for New York. After a rest in the metropolis she will start for Philadelphia. She wears bloomers that are correct in style and has already been offered a large salary to ride a certain make of wheel the remainder of the journey.

Probably the "freakiest" wheel of the year is that owned by Billy Bainbridge, the erstwhile English crack, who is at present in this country. Billy is training on the wheel every fine day, and expects it to land him up near the front in the great Chicago Decoration day road race.

The peculiarities of the wheel are many. Attached to a frame of the regular diamond pattern are 22 inch instead of 28 inch wheels. The right pedal is attached to the rim of the front sprocket, which is 12 inches in diameter. The crank to which this pedal is attached forms one of the spokes of the sprocket. The gear is 71, and instead of a chain there is an endless band of spring steel, pierced at intervals of about two inches to receive rivets, which project through the inner side. The heads of these rivets engage with small slots cut into the periphery of the two sprocket wheels. Fitted with light racing bars and a wooden saddle of a new pattern, the freak tips the beam at exactly 18 pounds. The wheel is not on the market and is the only one of the pattern ever turned out.

New Yorkers are never satisfied. The wheelmen of the metropolis not only want a cycle path, but are demanding that it be an elevated one. It is a well known fact that greater New York expects to have a double decked "L" road. Now the cyclists want it made a three decked affair, the additional deck to be used as a cycle path. When the plans for the double decking of the elevated railroad system were presented to the mayor, there was also submitted for the consideration of the city officials a separate sketch of a second plan, which showed a three-story structure, the two lower stories being used by the elevated trains and the third, or upper, story for a bicycle path.

To each side of the structure guards would be erected sufficiently high to prevent accidents to wheelmen. At half mile intervals it is proposed that light elevators shall be erected to carry wheelmen to and from the path.

The structure will be floored in Georgia pine to the width of about 20 feet, and in the center of it will be placed a division rail, with openings at quarter mile intervals, where crossings may be made to the opposite track. The wheeling will be regulated, those going north taking the east track and those south the west track. It is estimated that 50,000 persons would use the bicycle track daily.

"Is there anything new in cycling circles?" asked the bike man, addressing a dealer on "Cycle street."

"Well, I guess," was the answer, and the dealer pointed to a race sight in the bicycle world.

It was a wheel, the entire framework, except the joints, of which was made of hollow-wood. It weighs exactly 18 pounds and is a really pretty bit of "bike mechanism." It is made by a Milwaukee man, and this is the first one ever exhibited in the east.

The joints are of brass, strongly made, and everything else, except the spokes, is wood.

The long talked of race between the bicycle and the fastest of railroad trains, the Empire State express, it seems, is at last about to occur. If the weather permits, there will be a race on May 15 that will undoubtedly interest the entire country. The race will be held near Albany, and will be between the fast express train with a record of 37 1/2 seconds for a mile and the now famous sextet bicycle. The friends of the latter claim that with good riders the "bike" will prove that it is the fastest method of locomotion on earth.

A track six miles long is now being prepared parallel to the tracks near Albany. The wheel has already been built, and is a sextet geared to 196 inches. If the men to ride it can turn their pedals three times each second, as is hoped, the train record for a mile will be beaten 2-5 seconds. The veteran trainer of bicycle riders, John West, has taken charge of the riders who are to make the attempt at the record. The machine is built on the cantilever principle, and it is claimed the weight of its six riders will not deflect the frame in the least. There are four sprockets used in gearing, so that at each revolution of the pedals the bicycle moves ahead 42 feet. The entire sextet weighs 137 1/2 pounds.

It is not stated definitely who the men to be placed on the wheel will be, but it is understood that the team will be made up from the following men: John Lund or Duvo Coburn of St. Louis as steersman, Fred Raul, winner of the Chicago road race in 1894; Fred Laughlin, the young Canadian champion; John Lawson, the Terrible Swede; Fred Wayne and W. S. Kenyon of Chicago, F. W. Benkey of Mount Clemens, Mich., and H. E. Frederickson, the Nebraska champion.—Philadelphia Press.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." Mrs. M. M. Messinger, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

The Throat and Shoulders.

Fashion is in extremes as regards throat and shoulder decorations. For evening wear the modish collar is often of very pronounced tone and elegantly elaborated with mock jewels and sequins, rich lace, points and hand wrought embroideries. Capes, berthes and fichus are all made with an excessive amount of trimming around the neck and shoulders, and huge lace and chiffon boas supply in many cases the something and nothing that is needed to distinguish outdoor from indoor dress. The latest display of shoulder capes shows models challenging the powers of the best descriptive writers. Every possible elaboration is bestowed upon them, and frequently as many as six different materials and half as many colors go to the completion of a single small cape. The new models being very much abbreviated, very frilly from throat to lower edge and formed of velvet, lace, chiffon, silk passementerie, embroidered gauze, insertion and ribbon.—New York Post.

College Bred Waitresses.

The independence of the American college girl is a constant source of surprise to foreigners. The fact that a girl who is cultivating her mind is not above exercising her body in the performance of mental duties is something incomprehensible to the aristocrat on the other side. It is possible that these very aristocrats have been served to ham and eggs or some less vulgar food by some ambitious American girl who puts her pride in her pocket until she gets an education that she thinks is worth being proud of. Every summer the hotel along the St. Lawrence number several young women among their waitresses who are freshmen or sophomores in some neighboring college. The girls look upon the venture as a sort of cutting, and though the work is often very arduous and at times humiliating, most of them manage to get a pretty good time out of it and enough money to pay their expenses for the coming term.—Boston Journal.

The White Veiled Woman.

The white veiled woman will have to pay for her caprice this summer. It has been discovered that whereas it is possible to wear cheap colored veils with more or less impunity, the white veil needs to be good to be even tolerable. White of course is a generic term, the species including cream, ecru, butter color, and even a very light tan. The veils range in price from \$1 to \$15, which is freely asked for some special confection with hand wrought lace edges and figures. A curious effect of the milk white veil is that it heightens the fairness of a blond face and adds a becoming tinge of duskiess to an olive complexion. It seems to have the curious quality of bringing out the typical characteristic of a good complexion. The woman who is sallow or whose skin has that lifeless tint possessed by some blonds whose beauty has passed need not hope for a magic effect from this veil.—New York Correspondent.

How to Treat a Wife.

[From Pacific Health Journal.] First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not, therefore, carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her, and wish to protect her health. For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Helster, 58 Public Square.

KIDNEY DISEASES are all the most famous. Foley's Kidney Cure a Guaranteed remedy or money refunded. Vort-kamp's, n. s. c. Main and North sts.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A HOMEMADE VESUVIUS.

A Simple but Interesting Experiment With Water and Wine.

The specific gravity of wine, as you know, is less than that of the water, and this knowledge will enable you to make a very pretty experiment, a sort of imitation Mount Vesuvius.

Fill a small flask with red wine and close the mouth with a cork through



which you have made a hole with a red-hot wire. Place the flask upright in a flat glass vessel, and around it build a mound of clay or of sand and earth to represent your volcano.

Now pour clear water into the glass vessel until the latter is nearly full, and you will see the red wine begin to come up from the flask in an ever widening thread, just like a column of vapor from a volcano. To start the wine from the flask, it may be necessary to give the water a circular motion with the hand, but this must be done very gently.

The principle is in the difference in the gravity of the two liquids; the wine, being lighter, ascends to the top of the vessel after coming out of the flask.

How Do You Pronounce Them?

You've all heard the fairy story about the pretty little girl whose beauty was spoiled when she spoke, for out of her mouth jumped with every word frogs, toads, lizards and all sorts of disagreeable things. Do you know there are pretty boys now, and fine, mainly looking boys, who are almost as disagreeable when they begin to speak as that girl in the fairy story? It is because they talk carelessly and instead of clear, well spoken words, properly pronounced and grammatically phrased, they let all sorts of slovenly speech slip through their lips. Listen to what one household up town is doing to better the faulty English of its members. Each one who is detected by another in a slip of speech is fined on a sliding scale from 10 cents apiece for the parents to 1 cent for five blunders in the youngest child. The money goes into the fresh air bank. These are some of the poor tortured words that they have been paid for. They are spelled here as they were pronounced, and it will be a good exercise for you to go over them and see how many of them you would have pronounced in the same way: Suggest, literature, beanz, pleg, nooze, srewd, mortle, moddle, heightr, remeupous, roch, waz, yella, dooty, witte, hospittle, puple, afterworks, nansen, verzion, Cincinnati, February, Mizora, libry, acrost, exorcion, awfice, Wawshung-ton, a tall for at all, and 'n', that popular conjunction.—New York Times.

The Dog Rides a Wheel.

A small boy has been riding about town with a box attached to the front of his bicycle. The box is made in imitation of a bicycle "baby carrier." In the box sits a small black dog as proud as Lucifer. He looks around disdainfully and sneers at ordinary dogs who cannot ride a bicycle and are compelled to walk.

A dog is the most luxurious creature in the world. He is worse than a cat when he is spoiled. A dog who never thought of other locomotion than his sturdy legs can be turned into a lazy beast who will not stir unless he is in a wheeled conveyance. If you want to spoil a dog, take him in a buggy just once. After that he will not run behind or under it if he can help himself. A dog will get the street car habit and jump to the platform of a car whenever it stops and ride until he is kicked off.

There are several such in town.

The small boy's little black dog barks loudly to be put in the box whenever the boy goes for a ride, and if the boy starts out without him he sulks and will not follow as he did before the boy put the box on his bicycle.—Exchange.

Two Pictures.

The sun was shining calm and bright. The meadow grass was deep. The daisies and the buttercups Were nodding half asleep; And overhead the sparrow sat And dived upon the lough.

For all the world was sleepy, then, When Johnny drove the cow.

The sun was like a flaming beast. The field was like the sea. The grass, like angry snakes, did hiss And wriggle at his knee.

The sparrow turned to golden hops That yippled and flitted red on. As, through a world gone raving mad, The cow was driving John.

—Laura E. Richards in St. Nicholas.

Its Name.

A teacher was hearing a class in the infant Sunday school room and was having her scholars finish each sentence to show that they understood her. "The idol had eyes," she said, "but it couldn't." "See," cried the children. "It had ears, but it couldn't." "Hear," was the answer. "It had lips," went on the teacher, "but it couldn't." "Speak," once more replied the class. "It had a nose, but it couldn't." "Wipe it," shouted the children. And the lesson had to stop a moment for the teacher to recover her composure.—New York Times.

What to Call It.

Every girl old enough to read a newspaper takes an interest in weddings, especially in the cake. It may interest you to know that the soft icing which comes directly next to the fruit cake is called bliss.

ONLY CURE FOR PIMPLES

It is
Citricur Soap

It is so because it strikes at the cause of the irritated, inflamed, pimply, or overworked face.

Sold throughout the world. Forster Drug and Chemical Co., Sole Importers, 100 Nassau St., New York.

25¢ a box to prevent pimples. 25¢ a box, 50¢ a box, 1.00 a box.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 980.

George C. Settemire, Plaintiff, Allen Common.

Milton Settemire, Defendant, Allen Common.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 20th, A. D. 1896,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot thirty-four hundred and seventy-three (3473); appraised at \$100.00.

Lot thirty-four hundred and eighty-two (3482); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-four hundred and ninety-two (3492); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-four hundred and ninety-three (3493); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-four hundred and ninety-four (3494); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-four hundred and ninety-five (3495); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-four hundred and ninety-six (3496); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred (3500); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and one (3501); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and two (3502); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and three (3503); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and four (3504); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and five (3505); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and six (3506); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and seven (3507); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and eight (3508); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and nine (3509); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and ten (3510); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and eleven (3511); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and twelve (3512); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and thirteen (3513); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and fourteen (3514); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and fifteen (3515); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and sixteen (3516); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and seventeen (3517); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and eighteen (3518); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and nineteen (3519); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and twenty (3520); appraised at \$70.00.

Lot thirty-five hundred and twenty-one

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 THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST, OF COLUMBUS
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ONE DAY ONLY EACH MONTH.
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FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 3 to 4 ounces of urine that passed first in the morning preferred, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

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Excursions via C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

Cincinnati and Return, May 26th and 27th; return May 31st. Rate, \$2.00 for the round trip, on account U. O. T. of America.

Sunday Rate on the C., H. & D. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

Pittsburgh and Return May 23 and 24; tickets good to return until the 30th. One fare for the round trip.

St. Louis and Return June 12, 13, 14 and 15; tickets good to return until the 21st. Only one fare for the round trip.

Columbus and Return June 1 and 2; tickets good to return until the 5th. Rate, \$2.00.

Cincinnati and Return May 21 and 22; tickets good to return until May 24th. Rate, only \$1.50 for the round trip.

Grand Excursion to the Soldiers' Home Saturday, May 30th. On account of a grand rally of the U. O. T. M. special train leaves Lima at 7:30 a. m. Cars run right through to the home. Rate only \$2.00 for the round trip.

Terre Haute, Ind., and Return. Tickets on sale June 1 and 2; good to return until June 10th. Rate only \$1.50.

Ovington, Ohio, and Return May 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; tickets good returning 30 days from date of sale. Rate \$1.50.

Dayton and Return May 24 and 25; good to return until May 27th. Rate, \$2.00.

Home Seekers' Excursion to the west and south, June 8 and 21; one fare for the round trip.

Cleveland and Return June 21 and 22; tickets good to return until the 24th. Rate only \$1.50.

Washington, D. C., and Return, July 4, 5 and 7; tickets good to return until July 15th. Only one fare for the round trip.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Return July 8 and 7; rate for the round trip only one fare, either by water or rail.

H. T. McGUIRE, Ticket Agent.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

History of Its Past and Present Sized Up.

WAS PLANNED IN NEW YORK

Negroes in the Insurgent Army Fight Like Demons and Make Fearful Adversaries, Being Utterly Oblivious to Danger.

New York, May 25.—A gentleman for 45 years a resident of Cuba in an interview gave the following timely resume of the past and present of the Cuban rebellion of today or that initiated Feb. 24, 1895. Owing to his interests in Cuba and his being in sympathy with the Cubans, he refused to permit his name to be used.

"The present rebellion," he said, "was devised and planned by Cubans in New York. Following its inception a carefully worked out propaganda was made in eastern Cuba and was conducted with great secrecy. It had many active agents among the best classes in central and eastern Cuba. Since the close of the last war every active propaganda of the autonomists has educated the masses. Today they want equal freedom for all.

"Everything was done by the masses through their representatives to persuade Spain to grant their reasonable demands, but the long-promised reforms were deferred. Early in 1895 many of the colored or working classes were idle. Then on Feb. 24, 1895, a number raised the flag of rebellion and demanded a 'Cuba libre,' or free Cuba. The standard of revolt was set up in a number of places and the blacks joined the petty leaders.

"Simultaneous with central Cuba small parties formed. At that time the movement was not deemed a really serious one. However the small parties maintained their independence and grew in number and strength. Then they had few or no arms, but attempted death-dealing methods. The Spanish officials, not believing that the movement was serious, so informed the government, and made little of the whole uprising. Later Spain became alarmed and sent out General Martinez Campos, who, instead of bringing the long promised reforms brought soldiers, whereas if he had come alone, duly authorized to adjust the reforms, the rebellion would have been prevented and a settlement had.

"While the insular events were multiplying, Generals Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo landed with a considerable following. They were joined later by the late Jose Marti. Then General Crambet and his party landed. They were ambushed by the Spanish. Crambet was killed, the survivors were made prisoners and today are in Moro castle at Havana or have been murdered.

"When it became known that Gomez, Marti and Maceo had landed, hundreds of Cubans abandoned their homes and joined them. Generals Gomez, Marti and the others commenced organizing their respective commands. Later reports of skirmishes with the Spanish troops. The rebels made many prisoners and thus secured arms.

"The rebels foraged for all living supplies. Next the rebels made the owners of estates pay a tax on all cattle slaughtered for general or private consumption. Herds were driven into the mountain fastnesses for future supplies. Then, as now, they had more men than could be armed. The best men were selected and armed as guerrillas or sharpshooters. The men without arms, saving the machete, have cultivated large tracts of rich mountain lands, growing corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and plantains. Thus food supplies and commissary departments are not lacking.

"Eastern Cuba has been and remains the main center of the rebellion. The people in central and eastern Cuba are open rebels and sympathize and keep them fully advised of every movement of the general troops. Fully 50,000 men are in the various rebel commands, of whom say three-fourths have arms. Quite recently, when General Calisto Garcia landed, hundreds of white and blacks instantly joined his standard, many of them in excellent position.

"The men in the rebel army are about half white and half negroes, the latter making the best soldiers. As a general rule in fights they fire two or three volleys, close with the enemy and rush in, machete in hand, shouting their favorite cry, 'la machete.' All sense of danger seems to disappear and they fight like demons, and make fearful adversaries. Arms are cut off at a blow and heads split open to the very chin. The rebel army is officered by whites and blacks. Discipline is rigidly enforced.

"The rebel method of attack is on the usual Cuban style. They post their tiradores, or sharpshooters, in parties of 30. First they engage the advance guard of the royalists from ambush, firing upon them and producing panic and death. If it owed too much that party will fall back while another party will make a flank attack, and so they simply harass the Spaniards and expose themselves as little as possible. The Cubans are as crafty in ambushing as Indians.

"The real fighting today is in the west part of the island, and to that part the rebels are hurrying forward every available man. In many cities and towns trade is at a standstill, and there is much misery and want, milk selling at \$1 a gallon. No vegetables are available and there is great difficulty in getting meat. But for breadstuffs received from the United States and elsewhere, famine would follow. Despite all statements to the contrary, the rebels regard the trocha whenever they please.

"The continued presence of Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio is of his own volition. He following today is well armed and has ammunition. The Cubans have orders to release all prisoners captured after securing their arms and supplies. On the other hand, however, Spanish commanders are responsible for the shooting of hundreds of defenseless persons and reporting the affair as a Spanish victory."

The Sultan Invites the Czar.

Moscow, May 25.—It is stated that the sultan has invited the czar to visit Constantinople, but the czar is not likely to accept the invitation.

TWO TAILS.

Also Two Tales.

Several years ago one of the popular humorists, scientifically inclined, concluded to make some experiments with feed tea, the popular summer drink. The result of his investigations is given in his own words:

"I secured a sample of the tea at one of the restaurants in town to get a fair average of the article used. I took a teaspoonful of the liquid to the household pump; it was stirred into a large tub filled with water and in a moment the color of the tea had disappeared. Anyone will admit that this solution would seem harmless even to the healthy lower animals. We had some young puppies in the barn yard and I procured two of the smallest of them; they were allowed to lap at the liquid and then their heads were held under the water for fifteen minutes. It resulted in the death of both the puppies and the dangerous properties of the decoction were made apparent."

It is all very well to have a bit of fun from the experiments in food and drink, but there are many nowadays who are really hurt, and hurt seriously from the use of coffee.

A new breakfast beverage has been produced which looks like coffee in the deep seal brown color and which changes to the rich golden brown of thick Mocha when cream is added. It has been introduced extensively this season and is made from cereals, the common grain of the field. It is nourishing and healthful, without having the hurtful properties of coffee. The weakest stomach can handle the grain coffee and the taste and the color is so agreeable and coffee-like that it fills the place nicely. This food-drink, Postum, can be given to small children regularly for coffee at breakfast and is nourishing and fattens their bodies. It is a liquid food made from the grains the Creator intended for man's subsistence. Manufactured by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Just as good" as Postum Cereal are words used to defraud the public.

Sold by F. A. Holland, Watson & Co., John Wheeler, J. S. Smith, L. Koch, De Voe Bros., James Bros., Z. A. Crosson & Co., C. A. Phillips.

A Woman's Club Story.

A rather good story is going the rounds, according to the Boston Transcript, in a certain club within ten miles of the Hub. It is to the effect that a well known learned professor was written to by the president and asked if he would lecture before her club on a certain date, the price not being named, whereupon he replied, not without good reason, it is to be feared, that he was sick and tired of being asked to lecture before women's clubs for \$10 per afternoon, and that if she could manage to pay him \$25 he would try to go to her club as desired. Now it happens that this is a very large club, with a high fee, and there is considerable money in the treasury. Consequently this president, with a wicked gleam in her handsome eyes, sat down and wrote the learned professor that, as they had not yet paid a lecturer any less than \$50 a lecture, they considered themselves especially fortunate in being able to secure his services for \$25 and would consider him engaged for the specified date. And then he wished he hadn't!

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Easy Prediction.

"Are you the weather forecaster?"
 "Yes; what can I do for you?"
 "I would like to know what kind of weather we are likely to have now."
 "Rain, followed by aqueous precipitation."

A Baby's Life Saved.

ATLANTA, O., May 18, 1894.—Dr. D. B. Hand:—"We owe our child's life to Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. When all other remedies and doctors failed it gave relief in one hour's time. It is with pleasure that I recommend all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children. Any mother using them can be sure of getting an article that is safe, effective and reliable. Mrs. O. M. Stutzman." Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children 25c at all drug stores.

P., Ft. W. & C. EXCURSIONS.

Prohibition National Convention Excursions to Pittsburgh.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburgh, account Prohibition National Convention, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines May 24th, 25th and 26th; and returning until May 31st. Particulars about rates and time of trains may be secured by addressing Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agents.

Pittsburgh Saengerfest Excursions.

June 8th, 7th and 8th are dates upon which excursion tickets to Pittsburgh will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines for the North American Saengerfest. Return limit, June 15th.

St. Louis Excursions for Republican National Convention.

June 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, via Pennsylvania Lines, good returning until June 21st. Rates and time of trains may be obtained of Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agents.

Democratic National Convention Excursions to Chicago.

Tickets to Chicago will be sold at reduced rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 24th, 25th and 26th; good returning until July 31st, with a privilege to extend limit until July 31st. See Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agents for details.

Christian Endeavor Washington Excursions.

Low rate tickets to Washington, account Christian Endeavor Convention, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines July 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th; good to return until July 15th, with a privilege to extend limit until July 31st. See Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agents for details.

R. H. OYER, Ticket Agent.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

The Bond Investigation Measure Has the Right of Way.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The outlook as to the line of proceeding in the senate during the present week is not very clear. It is the general understanding that the debate on Senator Butler's bond resolution will continue today and possibly longer, but if it holds the floor beyond the day there will be an effort to displace it with the general deficiency appropriation bill. This is the only appropriation bill which has not received the attention of the senate, and as it has now been received by the members of the appropriation committee are anxious to take it up at the earliest practicable date.

On the other hand, Senator Butler, who has charge of the bond bill, feels that if a vote is not had on it before this appropriation bill is passed it may be impossible to hold a quorum, and will therefore insist upon going forward to a vote before the deficiency bill is considered. He thinks that it will be possible to conclude the debate upon the bond bill today, or at the latest Tuesday. Senators Dubois and Pritchard have stated that they would ask to be heard on the bond bill before a vote is taken, and it is probable also that Senator Allison may submit some remarks upon it.

The opponents of the bond bill will try to prevent a vote being reached at all, and some of them will obstruct its progress, to the fullest extent possible with appropriation bills and by other legitimate means at their command. Of the 15 general appropriation bills only six have become laws, leaving eight still to be sent to the president, and none of these, except the legation and the river and harbor bill, are entirely out of conference. There will therefore be numerous conference reports to be presented, and as these are always privileged matters they can be used to displace the bond bill. Ordinarily the deficiency bill would not occasion prolonged debate, but it may be used to prevent the consideration of other subjects.

It is expected that during the week the bill to repeal the provision for the rebates of the tax on alcohol used in the arts will be passed without opposition or the consumption of much time. The filled cheese bill is also to be debated as opportunity offers. Senator Lodge counts upon time to consider the immigration bill.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon hopes also to put up his resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, as does Senator Hill the bill defining contempt of courts.

The talk is general that the date of final adjournment will depend almost entirely upon the length of time the president may hold the river and harbor bill. Without having any direct authority for the supposition, senators generally expect a veto of that measure and, count upon having to remain long enough to attempt to pass it despite the executive disapproval. Senator Allison expressed the opinion that in case of early action by the president, whether favorable or adverse, the senate would be prepared to adjourn by the first of next week.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The house is rapidly clearing the decks for final adjournment. Conference reports are likely to consume a large portion of the time of the house this week, as they did last. In the last days of a session little indulgence is given members, and by the operation of the rules in matter of high privilege like conference reports, questions can be brought to a vote at the will of the leaders.

The general clamor for unanimous consent legislation, which becomes louder as the session draws to a close, promises to be entirely checked at this session by the action of Mr. Kemp (Pop., Neb.) if he persists in his threat. He demanded the regular order at every opportunity last week and threatens to continue to do so to the end of his congressional career unless the speaker recognizes him to move the passage of a bill to grant an abandoned military reservation to his state. If he carries out his program he will relieve Speaker Reed, whom he is seeking to embarrass, of the immense pressure to which a speaker is always subjected at such times.

The Phillips labor commission bill and the Erdman arbitration bill, which were crowded out by the conference reports last week, will be brought up this week if time permits. The bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the present tariff law in the shape of the compromise proposition agreed upon by the friends and foes of the measure will, however, be allowed the right of way before these two bills.

There are also six election cases on the calendar. The Murray versus Elton case from South Carolina and the Mitchell versus Walsh case from New York, in both of which the majority reports favor the Republican contestants are the most urgent of these and it is the intention of the leaders to dispose of them at this session. This is District of Columbia day.

Celebrated in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 25.—The local Grand Army of the Republic held a commemorative service at the Methodist Episcopal mission church and an eloquent sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Evans. British subjects resident here celebrated the queen's birthday by an athletic contest and picnics.

A Dozen Persons Injured.

DENVER, May 25.—A car on the Agate avenue line of the Tramway company got out of the control of the motorman, jumped the track at a curve when going down hill at high speed and turned over. There were 74 passengers on the car, a dozen of whom were injured.

Lachren Will Open Court.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Ex-Commissioner of Pensions William Lochren probably will open court as United States judge for the Minnesota district about June 1. Judge Lochren relinquished his duties at the pension bureau last week.

Killed by a Premature Blast.
 BRISTOL, Tenn., May 25.—J. K. Taggart, superintendent of the iron mines at Brighton Gap, Va., was yesterday killed by a premature blast. S. D. Hardin, a miner, was also killed. Three white and two colored men were injured.

AN OPEN LETTER

from a Government Official

Interesting Testimony

from the Department of Secretary of State for Michigan.

Mr. A. P. Gale is at present engaged in the Department of Secretary of State, and is well known in Flint, Mich., as his home is at Atlas P. O., near that city. The following letter, written by Mr. Gale, will interest many readers.

"Gentlemen:—For over ten years, for more or less of the time, I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble, and at times have been so bad as to be unable to lie in bed at night on account of the very severe pain across the small of my back, and for the past two years I have been rapidly growing worse, until I became discouraged, and felt that unless I could get some help soon my chances for life were pretty slim. The urine was very highly colored, and at times deposited a red sediment. This continued until it was almost impossible for me to perform my work in the office, while at times I was compelled to quit work entirely. This condition lasted until about a month ago, when I saw your advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, and concluded to try them, though without much faith of receiving any benefit, but, to my great surprise, before I had taken half a dozen doses I felt so much relief that I began to be encouraged; and now, after using six boxes, I am sure that they will do just what you claim for them. I have also recommended them to friends in the office with me who complained as I did, and they claim the same results from them that I have experienced. I was afraid of them at first for fear they would act as a purgative, but I had no trouble of that kind from the use of them. Doan's Kidney Pills have benefited me so much that I feel very grateful to you.

[Signed.] A. P. GALE."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

THE "TWIN COMET" and "LITTLE GIANT" LAWN SPRINKLERS

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UNIQUE! EFFICIENT! LABOR SAVING!

Will sprinkle 4 times greater area than any other sprinklers made.

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W. L. HINES, SPECIALIST.

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East Side Public Square. First-class Barber Shop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hairdressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

Infatuation All Gone.

"Before I went away," said the returned traveler to the man who never cares to wander from his own fireside, "before I went away, young Spilman was deeply infatuated with Miss Franklin."

"O, that's all over now."

"He met a girl he liked better, I suppose?"

"No; he married Miss Franklin."

Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5, 1894.—The Hand Medicine Co., Philadelphia:—We have used the sample bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure with entire success and find that it does a lot that is claimed for it. No praise can be too great for such a truly wonderful remedy, and we cheerfully recommend it to anyone having a baby with the colic. I remain sincerely yours, Ferdinand M. King, 86 Scott street. Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists, 25c.

The Lima Times-Democrat

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The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, and reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every household in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing list attests its superiority over all competitors.

The Times-Democrat—The Semi-Weekly edition, issued by the Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 96 columns of choice literary, editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

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LIMA, OHIO.

OFFICIAL CALL

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
735 S. High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, 1896, to make arrangements for the State Convention, it was ordered:

That the date of said convention be fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1896.

That the place of meeting be Columbus, Ohio.

The district caucuses will be held on the afternoon of June 23, at such an hour and such a place as may be designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

The convention will meet for temporary organization and to receive the reports of the district meetings at 10 a. m., June 24th.

A resolution was adopted directing that no delegate shall be chosen to represent a district by the Central or Executive Committee of any county.

At said convention four delegates-at-large and four alternates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention shall be chosen.

There will also be chosen two electors-at-large. Also a candidate for Secretary of State, a candidate for Supreme Judge, a candidate for Dairy and Food Commissioner, and a candidate for Commissioner of Public Works.

The ratio of apportionment and representation in said convention was fixed at one delegate for every 500 votes or any fraction of 500 or more votes for cast for E. Campbell for Governor at the November election in 1896. Under such apportionment each county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Adams	4	Licking	13
Allen	9	Logan	8
Ashtabula	8	Lorain	5
Ashland	8	Lucas	14
Barren	3	Madison	6
Bath	3	Marion	10
Bell	3	Meigs	3
Bell	3	Monroe	3
Brown	3	Muskingum	17
Buckeye	3	Noble	3
Butler	3	Oneida	3
Carr	3	Ottawa	3
Carr	3	Paulding	3
Carr	3	Pickaway	3
Carr	3	Portage	3
Carr	3	Putnam	3
Carr	3	Richland	10
Carr	3	Scioto	3
Carr	3	Shelby	3
Carr	3	Stark	3
Carr	3	Summit	10
Carr	3	Tasawanda	3
Carr	3	Union	3
Carr	3	Van Wert	3
Carr	3	Vinton	3
Carr	3	Warren	3
Carr	3	Washington	3
Carr	3	Wayne	3
Carr	3	Wilcox	3
Carr	3	Wood	3
Carr	3	Wyandot	3

Total 673
JAMES CARR, Secretary.
M. A. SMALLEY, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio will meet in convention at St. Marys, Ohio, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m., to put in nomination a candidate for congress for said district, to be voted for at the next general election, said district being composed of the counties of Auglaize, Allen, Darke, Mercer and Shelby, and to transact such business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation in said district convention will be one to every one hundred votes cast for Jan. 25 E. Campbell for governor, at the November election of 1895, and one vote for every fraction of fifty or over. This gives the counties comprising the district the following representation in the convention:

Counties	Votes for Campbell	No. Delegates
Allen	492	4
Auglaize	3660	36
Darke	4760	47
Mercer	2380	23
Shelby	3171	31

Total number of votes, 10,669

Necessary to a choice, 5,334

By order of the Democratic district committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio.

R. B. GORDON, Jr., Chairman.

M. STEEDMAN, Secretary.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Probate Judge,

THEODORE D. BOBB.

For Clerk of the Court,

U. M. SHAPELL.

For County Auditor,

PHILIP WALTHER.

For County Recorder,

ABRAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

J. C. RIDEHOUS.

For Infermary Director,

ELI MECHLING.

For Commissioner,

T. C. BURNS.

Quay's pilgrimage over who will be the next president to make the journey to Canton.

Impeachment proceedings are not very popular with the present Congress, even when introduced by a fanatical Populist.

Press dispatches bring the information that Weyler is contemplating a decisive move. The exact nature of it is not known, but those best posted say he is thinking of moving back to Spain.

"I really prefer not to tell you what we didn't talk about, or did talk about, for it will leave you more confused than ever," said McKinley to a newspaper correspondent, concerning Quay's visit. Commenting thereon the Phila. Record says:—If the Tariff Major is to have a say in the drafting of the financial plank in the St. Louis platform, many other persons besides the journalists will be "more confused than ever."

The Democracy of Cook county, Illinois, is setting a nice example to the Democratic National Convention that is to meet there in July, by calling two county conventions; one representing the gold standard, and the other the silver side of the money question. Action of this character will never bring the Democracy together for and in fight with the common enemy, and the Chicago Democracy above all others should have sense enough to see it.

Rev. Syndicate Wilson is the latest evangelist in Ohio. He is indeed much out of the ordinary, in that he introduces novel methods. Just now he is operating in Southern Ohio, where by means of brass bands and flaming banners he is able to fill the church to overflowing. Whenever a sinner is converted a sky rocket is fired toward the blue Heaven, announcing the salvation of a soul. The residents who do not like his methods, are charging that the ecclesiastical gentleman is conducting his revivals in the interests of a Cincinnati fire works manufactory.

The New York World, which up to a recent date has taken an active interest in McKinley's canvas, is disgusted with his reticence on public questions, and thus expresses itself: The McKinley men tried recently to get a hundred prominent bankers of New York to certify their confidence in McKinley's financial soundness of view. But bankers usually expect that the maker of a promise shall himself sign it before asking them to endorse it, so they declined. Now an effort is in progress to secure a like indorsement from twenty prominent financiers, but in spite of strenuous efforts it is succeeding badly. And why shouldn't it? Mr. McKinley's word is generally regarded as good. Why shouldn't he tell the country whether he is for sound money or not instead of asking bankers to certify their beliefs?

GROSVENOR'S POSITION.

"As for the Democratic papers" that are trying to ascertain Mr. McKinley's views on the currency question, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who is one of McKinley's chief spokesmen and supporters, says: "It is none of their damned business." But Mr. McKinley is no more responsive to Republicans who are in favor of sound money, than to the Democratic newspapers. He has an undoubted right to keep his views to himself; but the exercise of his right does not comport with his position as a candidate for the Presidency. The people have rights, and among them the right to know what he would do if a bill for the free coinage of silver should be sent to him for his signature as President.—Philadelphia Record.

Vetted a "Patriot's" Pension. President Cleveland has vetted a pension bill passed in favor of a man who followed the Union army for the purpose of taking photographs for his own profit. Mr. Cleveland will be compelled to stand endless abuse for thus depriving a brave and patriotic man of the reward to which his glorious services entitled him.—Exchange.

The Major in Luck.

Major McKinley is one of the luckiest politicians in the United States. Just at the time when his boom seemed to have reached a halting place along comes the A. P. A. and gives him a boost by making a show of opposing him.—Philadelphia Record.

He Would Accept.

Benny Harrison does not want to be president, but is heartily in favor of Mrs. Harrison's candidacy for mistress of the White House. He would accept the presidency so as to have employment while staying in the city.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Time For a Negative.

When it comes to pensioning unenlisted photographers, the president thinks a negative comes in appropriately.—Boston Herald.

McKinleyism at Its Best.

McKinleyism is at its best and strongest when it can persecute somebody and take away his living.—Albany Argus.

TO ROB THE PEOPLE.

WHY THE IRON AND STEEL TRUST WANTS MORE PROTECTION.

In Spite of Emancipation Profits This Greedy Monopoly Is Unsatisfied—Prices of Nails Raised 225 Per Cent Since Last May. Facts About Steel Rails.

Among the industries which appeal for more protection to keep them out of the poorhouse is the iron and steel monopoly, says the Kansas City Times. A slight examination of the facts, however, reveals a state of affairs quite inconsistent with the cry for help.

The combine includes practically all the iron and steel works in the country, and it fixes prices absolutely. Just now it is being severely denounced for raising prices outrageously in the face of the fact that the cost of raw material, pig iron, has decreased 25 per cent since last September.

The greed of the monopoly seems to have alarmed the other protectionists, for The Iron Age urges it to be reasonable because "there are considerations involved of a much higher order than the more temporary advantages secured by adhering to prices that can only cause irritation."

An idea of what these "prices that can only cause irritation" are can be formed by comparing them with those of England. Over there the cost of the steel billet is \$20.65 a ton and the manufactured steel rails are sold at \$23.08. In America the cost of the billets is \$17 and the rails are sold at \$28—that is, while the American monopoly gets its material \$3.65 a ton cheaper than the Englishmen, it sells its product nearly \$8 higher.

It is generally calculated that the finished rails can be produced at a cost of \$3 a ton over the cost of the billets. The English manufacturers sell rails at \$2.48 over the cost of the billets, but the poor American has to sell at \$11 more than the cost of billets. The English manufacturer is content to realize a profit of 43 cents a ton—while the American must have more protection while he is making \$9 a ton!

The hypocrisy of the protected iron and steel monopoly is more patent when it is considered that the combine demands \$28 a ton for rails in America and yet recently sent 10,000 tons to Japan at \$21.25. They actually undersold the Englishmen, who had to charge \$28 to make 43 cents. And it is from these Englishmen that the monopoly wants protection!

Steel rails are only one of the commodities on which the monopoly is putting monopolistic prices. The prices of nails have been raised 200 per cent since last May. And in spite of the indignant protests of the hardware merchants the monopoly has ordered new prices for this month that will make the raise 200 per cent to 225 per cent.

The merchants may well protest, for nails have constantly been exported from this country in large quantities. Last month, for instance, the exports were at the rate of \$6,000,000 pounds a year.

The truth is that the steel rail industry and the nail manufacture are not "infant industries." They are full grown and can hold their own against all comers. They can even go abroad and take the trade of Japan away from the English in spite of the distance. They can even, as Andrew Carnegie himself boasts, compete with the English manufacturers in the English market.

These industries are not content with the immense profit of their natural advantages. Even the immense profits under the liberal duties of the Wilson act do not satisfy them. They want high protection. Yet even while crying for help they control prices at will. The truth is they want protection for their trust. They want protection that would enable them to rob the people even more outrageously. But just now it seems likely that the people want a little protection for themselves.

A Good Manager.

The fact that McKinley badges of the same flamboyant line and the same golden words—"patriotism, protection, prosperity"—appeared simultaneously at the conventions in Connecticut and Maryland shows the guiding of one masterful mind. Mr. Hanna deserves credit for the perfection of his preliminaries.—Springfield Republican.

RETURNS TO FREE TRADE.

New South Wales Has Had Enough of the Protection Policy.

The ministry just returned to power in New South Wales has determined to inaugurate a more complete free trade policy, as a result of the emphatic and specific demand of the electors. In a report made by Vice-Commercial Agent Knightley at Newcastle, it is declared that the government went into office on a free trade issue and has set about redeeming its pledges to the people.

In connection with the removal of protective duties an income tax measure has been introduced, with an exemption on incomes below \$673, and a land tax, with an exemption on values below \$1,168. These features of the free trade programme have been unfavorably received by the wealthy, as was to be expected. But even the wealthy will admit that the general reduction in the prices of the necessities of life will compensate for the call thus made on their pocket for the support of the government.

The fact that New South Wales has returned to a liberal policy is one more evidence of the evils of protection. If there is one country which could offer something approaching a reasonable excuse for protection it is New South Wales, which is yet in its infancy socially, politically and commercially. But the people have learned, as a hard practical fact, the folly of the cheap dinner cheap man theory which furnished the landed gentry of England with their sole argument against the repeal of the corn laws, arguments which are heard with painful repetition in the United States today. They have learned that any taxation beyond that necessary for the support of government is a direct violation of the elementary principles of liberty. The sooner this country learns it the sooner will it witness its greatest measure of prosperity.—St. Louis Republic.

ENGLAND'S PROSPERITY.

Free Trade Vindicated by the Largest Surplus in Her History.

Says England's chancellor of the exchequer in presenting the annual budget statement: "The year has been one of unexampled prosperity. Not only is the surplus the largest ever known in the history of the country—a state of affairs which would be in itself highly auspicious—but, what is of far greater significance, the revenue collected and the expenditures made exceed in amount those of any preceding year. This indicates the highest kind of prosperity, since it shows that the country is gaining in productive power."

Next fall the high protection stumpers will be warning their beloved fellow citizens against free trade England. Yet Great Britain, beleaguered by all the protective powers of the earth, and having no protection of her own with which to defend herself, shows up a year's account of prosperity that is the envy of many nations.

It will be incumbent upon the extremist in protective matters to explain this showing next fall. None of the Republican journals if now attempting to account for it.

The fact is that Great Britain has been diligently cutting ice and finding a market for it.—Boston Globe.

The Birthplace of Trusts.

The latest thing in the way of combinations is the bicycle trust, with a capital of \$6,000,000, which proposes to control the United States market, and is to set up its plant and headquarters in Toledo. It is strange how many trusts find a common center in the Buckeye State, as if attracted to McKinley's commonwealth by some law of gravitation.—Philadelphia Record.

Harmless Amusement.

The Republicans and Mugwumps seem to get a lot of pleasure out of predicting a Democratic bolt. As they have no influence in the Democratic party their pleasure is harmless.—Kansas City Times.

Domination by Quay.

Boss Quay would not allow McKinley even second choice. Clearly the Pennsylvania Republicans are wholly under one man domination.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Plenty Came After Victory.

Gloucester Point, N. J., went Democratic on Tuesday last, and the next day the shad came swarming up the Delaware.—Philadelphia Record.

This Store Has Earned

The Reputation of Being

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS DECORATIONS!

Because the variety of styles is always far ahead of what you can see elsewhere. All the prevailing Trimmings are well represented here.

White and Yellow Laces,
Torchon Laces,
Black Laces,
Linen Batiste Laces,
Linen Embroideries,
Hamburg Embroideries,
Swiss and Nainsock Embroideries,
Lace and Embroidery Allovers,
Chiffons, Mousselin de Soi and Silk Mulls,
Fancy Dress Drapings,
Bead Trimmings and Garnitures,
Fancy Collars and Neck Novelties,
Ribbons, Buttons, Buckles, &c.

Feldmann & Co.
218 N. MAIN ST.

We give Dress LININGS special attention. We study Linings and see to it that our customers get the BEST. You pay no more for SUCH here, than for inferior goods elsewhere.

MATCHLESS BARGAINS!

Men's Shoes.
Boys' Shoes.
Ladies' Shoes.
Misses' Shoes.
Colored Shoes.
Black Shoes.
Baby Shoes.
Children's Shoes.

Men's Tans \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. Your choice of our best Russia Calf or Vici Kid for \$3.50. You can't match them in the city short of \$4.50 to \$5.
Ladies' all leather and cloth top colored Shoes, Olive Green, Chocolate Brown, Dregs of Wine, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00—matchless at 70 cents more money.
Oxfords 60c, 85c, 95c, \$1.15, \$1.45.

THE LOSS IS OURS! THE GAIN IS YOURS!

Seize the opportunity while it is offered to-day.
HUNDREDS OF HOMES are being brightened with our Oil Painting and Etchings FREE!

No lottery or chance scheme. You get one or a dozen, just as you like.

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE,
31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

GIVEN AWAY!
AN ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT,
CHOICE CORNER LOT,
AT THE
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS
OF
SEINSHEIMER'S ADDITION
Of Clifton to Lima, Tuesday, June 2nd, 1896, 1 p. m.
ON THE GROUNDS. PRICES VERY LOW AND TERMS VERY EASY.

WANTED.

FOR RENT—A five room house, with cellar and kitchen, on Jefferson st. For information call at 205 S. Pine street.

WANTED—To take orders in every town and city; no delivery; good wages; pay weekly; no capital; steady work. **OLEN BROS.,** Rochester, N. Y. 101304 m w

WANTED—Men to act as local and traveling salesmen. Experience not necessary. Salary or commission, as preferred. A good chance for energetic men. Write for particulars. The K. C. Chase company, The Chase Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. 121104 eod

WANTED—Girl to wash dishes at Bower's bakery, at once.

WANTED—A good girl for lunch counter; day work; one that lives at home. **EUROPEAN HOTEL.**

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Call at 76 South Main st.

DANGEROUS.

The School Board Pronounces the West High Street Building.

An Inspection Made of the Various Buildings.—Most of Them in Need of Repairs.

Ten members of the school board Saturday afternoon visited the various school buildings for the purpose of inspection and to see for themselves where repairs and new buildings were needed. They were first taken to the west high street building, which was examined from the foundation to the very top of the belfry. The examination of the first floor convinced them that the building was in a state of collapse, but when they had ascended to the attic, and had looked at the loosened frame work that supports the roof and then felt the floor up there shake as a person would step over the unfastened material they realized that they were in a place that was really dangerous. When the large bell was rung so great were the vibrations of the roof and belfry that it seemed as if the janitor had a rope fastened to the roof and the belfry and was swinging that instead of the bell. An examination of the walls from the outside showed that they were cracked in 21 places, and almost every one of these extended clear through the walls and plastering and to the very top of the wall. On the south side near the east end is a crack where the walls recently have separated. It runs from the foundation to the cornice and extends through both the brick and plastering and through this crevice the air can freely circulate. The cap stones over most of the windows have cracked and separated on account of the bulging and unequal settling of the walls.

Every room in the building was inspected, and passing through them were noticed four iron rods which were placed there a few years ago to keep the walls from falling. Some of these do not extend from one side to the other, but only from the side to the wall wall. In the center of each room is a post, which is supposed to support the floor above it. Seven years ago it was found that in some of the rooms over half of the joists in the floor had drawn from their fastenings, and center supports were placed under the floors to make them more secure. The flooring in the building was found in bad shape. The boards are considerably separated from each other, and in the cracks accumulates filth which it is impossible to clean out, either by sweeping or scrubbing. In the building is a peculiar and offensive odor which arises from the filth that for years has been accumulating under the floors. The cracks in the plastering are conspicuous on account of their great number. In room 9 there is not a yard of plastering not traversed by one or more large cracks. When the pupils pass through the rooms the building shakes freely, and they are not allowed to march for fear of shaking down the structure. No calisthenics is permitted other than the easy movements of the hands. The center of each floor was found to be from two to four inches lower than at the doors.

The attic and tower were the last places visited. Here they found that almost all of the ceiling joists had separated from the main timber. Many of them have shrunk from their fastenings by an inch and a half, and only rest on cleats that have been placed there in recent years. Many of the heavy roof timbers were found loosened from their fastenings.

When one of the board jumped on the loosened boards and shook the entire upper structure, there was a unanimous desire to descend to a safer place. The Grand avenue building was then visited and found in splendid condition. The Jefferson street building was found to be small and crowded, and improvements will be recommended there. The board was driven to the East building. The floors were found to be in a poor condition. There will probably be some change in this building, and the board expressed it as their opinion that the High School should be placed on the second floor.

The Pine street building was in a bad condition when considered as a new building. The schools here are crowded and more room is needed. There will probably be four more rooms added to the brick building or the vacant lots to the rear of the building purchased and another building erected. More room as a play ground is needed.

At the Reece avenue building the board found that repairs were needed to the roof and that there was poor ventilation. The Elizabeth street building was the last one visited and found in a very good condition.

Given Away.

That elegant parlor suite in Neuman & Williams' show window, at the great auction sale of lots in Selsheimer's Clifton addition, on Tuesday, June 2nd. Tickets and plans at C. H. Folsom's office.

Get Your Seats

at Melville's for the Choral Society concert to-night.

Special Bargains

In Lace Curtains this week at BROWN'S and the \$1.25 and \$1.50 lace curtains are exceptionally good values for the money.

Old World

artists at the concert to-night.

Have You Kidney Trouble?

A 50c. trial bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent serious results from this fatal disease. Vorkamp's, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

Eljah concert, to-night.

Shiaks and Sunnis.

Mohammedans divide themselves into two principal sects—Shiaks and Sunnis—the Persians representing the bulk of the former, the Turks of the latter. The chief points on which they differ are the condition of the soul after death and the succession of caliphs. "The Sunni belief is that there is one immortal God, whose works are without beginning or end, and that he will be visible to the souls of the blessed, while the Shiaks deny the immortality of the soul and maintain that the coexistent principles of Zoroaster will forever contend for the mastery." With regard to the prophet's successors, the Sunnis claim that the lawful successor of Mohammed was Abu Bekr, and after him Omar, Osman and Ali, nephew and son-in-law of Mohammed. The Shiaks, however, reject the first three and hold that Ali was the only legitimate successor.

Shiaks pray but three times a day, and onjoin pilgrimages to Nejed, Kerbela, Kazimain, Mehed (Persia), Samarra and Kuni, as well as to Mecca and Medina. Sunnis make pilgrimages only to the two latter cities, and pray five times a day. From this it can be readily understood that the circumstances of the Turks being in possession of the shrines of Nejed (Mehed Ali), Kazimain and Kerbela is most displeasing to devout Shiaks.—Blackwood's Magazine.

How to Punish a Jilt.

"Do you remember," said Mr. Cawker to his wife, "that when the lovely Miss Benson jilted young Mr. Spudds five years ago to marry Mr. Dillingham the rejected one swore a mighty vow to be revenged on his successful rival?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Cawker, "I remember it well; but such threats never amount to anything."

"In this case they did," Spudds had filled for the ancient grudge he bears Dillingham.

"He hasn't killed him, has he?"

"Oh, no. His torture is more lingering than that, my dear."

"What has he done?"

"Dillingham told me of it himself, and I must say that the scheme does Spudds credit in his ingenious cruelty."

"But tell me what it is."

"Well, after the wedding Spudds went and allied himself with a fashionable drapery house in the city, and ever since then he has occupied his time in preparing the most perfectly irresistible descriptions of bargains of all sorts and sending special invitations to Mrs. Dillingham to attend the sales. The poor fellow tells me that he has two mortgages on his house now and expects to go into irrevocable bankruptcy immediately after the next bargain at Spudds' emporium."—London Tit-Bits.

Wandering Needles.

In one of the medical journals a surgeon recorded some years ago a strange instance of the wanderings of a needle in a lady. The patient called upon him, stating that the greater portion of an ordinary sewing needle had broken in the first joint of her left thumb. The surgeon could plainly feel the needle point, but after ineffectual attempts at the extraction of the foreign body he recommended that nothing further should be done lest the attempts to remove it might result in greater injury to the joint.

About a year afterward, however, the patient called upon him to inform him that a day or two previously she had felt a pricking sensation of the right forefinger, and having broken the skin she without difficulty extracted the portion of the lost needle from the point of the finger. If all these facts be correct, as reported, the needle traveled from the left thumb along the arm, across the chest to the right arm, and down the latter to the finger where it was extracted.—Chambers' Journal.

For Dosing Oneself.

A physician recommends rectified salts for amateur dosing. He says that it is an excellent thing to, several times a day, take as much of the salts as may be put on a 3 cent piece in a little water; that they will sweeten the stomach and act as a very desirable spring medicine. He also speaks highly of soda, having no patience with those timid people who have an idea that it is a dangerous dose, doing some vague harm to the coating of the intestines.

"Why, everything we eat almost has soda in it," he cries in disdain. "It is an admirable thing to take half rectified salts and half bicarbonate of soda as directed, several times a day. I know of few gentler and still more beneficial general medicines."—Philadelphia Press.

New Use For Blotters.

The clerk at the drug store noticed that the lady he was waiting upon had her attention attracted by some blotters bearing an advertisement. So he wrapped a couple of them around the lady's purchases. The proprietor of the establishment was not a little surprised about a week later to receive a letter from the lady saying that she had worn those blotters on her chest constantly, and she was pleased to say that a soreness in the lungs from which she had suffered for years had entirely disappeared.—Boston Transcript.

A Friendly Hint.

The small cigar eaters generally seen in tobacco stores seem to exercise a strange fascination over some people. It seems that few people can stand near one of these machines without playing with it, and sometimes there is a finger cut. A dealer has a clever scheme by which to obviate this danger. A small sign upon the cutter reads, "For cigars, not fingers."—Exchange.

The Rider the Sufferer.

Walker.—Er, when you run into a man, the rider is as likely to get the worst of it as the pedestrian, isn't he?

Wheeler.—You bet he is! The last fellow I ran into only lost a front tooth, while I had four spokes broken and my sprocket wrenched all out of true!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AMERICAN NERVOUSNESS.

There is No More of the Disease Here Than Elsewhere.

The belief in the greater nervousness of the American seems very widespread. The late Dr. Beard of New York was one of the first to describe nervous prostration and to give it its medical name of neurasthenia, so that it has often been spoken of as "the American disease." In his work on "American Nervousness" he treats chiefly of the causes of the nervousness and its symptoms, accepting almost as an axiom the statement that Americans are more nervous than any other race, and that there is a vasty greater amount of nervous disease in this country than in Europe. He admits, however, that the severer forms of organic nervous disease, such as locomotor ataxia and apoplexy, are probably less frequent, the increase being in the so-called functional conditions, neurasthenia, hysteria and the like. It is probable that the majority of educated people not physicians in this country would admit without a murmur that as a people we are peculiarly subject to nervous disease.

Although, as I have said, the statistics are not conclusive, nevertheless such statistics as we have and the conclusions drawn from various general impressions absolutely contradict this belief. It is only since the war of 1812 that the American has acquired his reputation for restless energy. Before that he was denounced as indolent and sluggish. Up to the period of the civil war he was also denounced as physically degenerate, inferior in bulk, strength and endurance to his English cousin. The civil war put an end to such talk. No armies endured more than ours in the field; no people endured more than those who staid behind waiting and helping.

The record of the first Kentucky brigade in the Confederate army, almost continuously in action or on the march for 100 days in 1864; retreating from their homes, with the hope of success steadily fading away; 1,140 strong at the beginning, suffering 1,360 fatal or hospital wounds, with only 56 left at the end, yet mustering 240 at the end, with less than 10 desertions—such a record has never been surpassed. These men were of the purest American stock.

At about the same time Dr. Brown Sequard found that the American mammalian survived injuries that were inevitably fatal to the European, and our surgeons found a surprising percentage of recovery from severe gunshot wounds, greater probably than had ever been observed in Europe. Dr. B. A. Gould found that the American soldier was physically as well developed as the European, and Dr. E. P. Bowditch found that the American schoolboy was the equal in measurement of the boys of Eton and Rugby. American life insurance underwriters, too, have found that the longevity in this country is as great as it is in Europe, or greater. The rise of the south since the civil war and the prompt recovery of individual communities, such as Chicago, Boston and Portland, after great conflagrations, are further instances of the great recuperative power of our people.

Since the civil war our physical condition has greatly improved. The greater interest in athletics and better cooking have probably had something to do with this improvement. We have held the America's cup for nearly 50 years. In shooting, cricket, rowing and tennis we have not been inferior in international contests. In track athletics Yale has recently shown her superiority to Cambridge, and the New York athletes have not only surpassed their London rivals, but have established new world's records in more than one event. In the famous ride a few years ago between Berlin and Vienna the picked riders and horses of the Austrian and German armies were used up, yet our cavalrymen and express messengers on the plains, with ordinary mounts, have made better records both for time and distance, without the slightest injury to horses or men.—Dr. Philip C. Knapp in Century.

Mrs. Craigie on Americans.

"Even a stranger could not be long in America," said the authoress, "without noting the deep religious feeling which underlies the national life of the country. It is not aggressive. It is not paraded to the view in any obtrusive way. It has no suggestion of hypocrisy. Simply you have a sincere religious sentiment, a Christian attitude, an absolute integrity, as the basis of the community. This does not exist only among what are called the church going classes, but influences the sections also which perhaps are not religious in the strict sense. It has permeated everywhere and is so strong that I believe those who fall below its principles would hardly be tolerated by public opinion. The fact itself is no doubt attributable in the main to Puritan traditions and the large admixture of Roman Catholics—the Irish, for instance—among the population."

"What is the next American characteristic you would select?"

"Perhaps that of honorable ambition—the desire to succeed on individual worth. Self effort, independence of character, the inborn wish to rise, to be better, to live better—all that is what I mean. Americans are rich and when they have made their money proud of it, but they are very far from being mercenary. That, or the degeneration into selfishness, is no part of the American character, which surely is sympathetic and whole hearted if it is anything. Again, I should mention the patriotism of the American people, for it is intense, a dominating note among all classes.—Interview, in the London Chronicle.

The Rider the Sufferer.

Walker.—Er, when you run into a man, the rider is as likely to get the worst of it as the pedestrian, isn't he?

Wheeler.—You bet he is! The last fellow I ran into only lost a front tooth, while I had four spokes broken and my sprocket wrenched all out of true!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Master of a Single Art.

Of one art the Boer is master—the management of oxen in wars. It is an art which is little understood or is despised by most white men except Dutch men, but, for all that, it is an art, and the Boers practice it to perfection and love it.

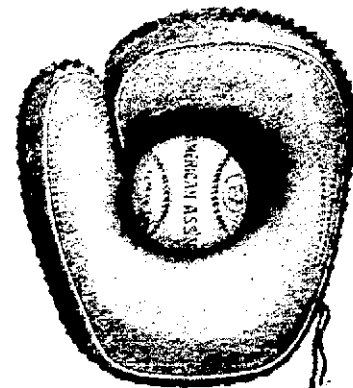
I have seen a span of oxen hopelessly stuck in the middle of a rapid river, the oxen at right angles to the chain, the wagon apparently a fixture until the river should come down stronger and sweep it away. Two Boers appeared, and, as they usually will if civilly asked, gave their help. They walked up and down the span, and changed the places of nearly all the oxen. Such a one was evidently a wheeler, an after ox. Another, from his marks, was accustomed to pull on the other side. Another must be put further up or farther down the span.

The span rearranged, the Boers, with a mighty clap from their whips, whoops, yanks, Atland, Blomveldt, Jacoob—sudden yells to the leading oxen—with many a backhanded wrist cut, and then a flick in front, steering the wheelers with the butts of their whips, guiding the leaders with the muzzling leads, started the span, kept it pulling straight, and in two minutes the wagon was standing on the other side of the river, the owners and the oxen equally puzzled to know how it got there.—Fall Mall Gazette.

How Long Cut Flowers Last.

The thin stemmed roses are the most perishable of all flowers. To this class belong the Bridesmaid (pink), Mermet (very delicate pink), the Bride (white) and the Perle (yellow). Even with care they will seldom retain their beauty over the second day. The Cusine (delicate pink) and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan roses are more enduring, and will often keep three, and even four, days. The American Beauty will last three and four days, but after the second day changes color, the rich red assuming a purplish hue. Violets will often retain an appearance of freshness for four and five days, but after the second day all perfume is gone. Hyacinths and fuchsias look well for three or four days, and sometimes even longer, while mignonette and carnations can, with a little care, be kept for almost a week. Daffodils have even greater staying powers and have been known to look fresh at the advanced age of eight and nine days. Gaslight and furnace heat are poisonous to flowers, and they should be kept as much as possible away from the latter. At night they should be put in a cool—not freezing—place, with the stems in water and the tops well covered with wet tissue paper.—Chicago Tribune.

Experience enables me to depose to the comfort and blessing that literature can prove in seasons of sickness; how powerfully intellectual pursuits can help in keeping the head from crazing and the heart from breaking.—Thomas Hood.



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Prepare to decorate your homes;
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flag, size 24x36; every \$1 purchase a
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Who is it that does not love our flag?
Secure some now with your purchases.

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TREAT'S.

A Wild Ride
in the dead of night for
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.
A sudden attack of
Cholera Morbus.

**ALWAYS KEEP
Lightning
Hot Drops**
in the house, and save time
and suffering.
Cures all Stomach and Bowel
Troubles, and Pains of all
kinds.

NEVER FAILS.
The bottle holds 25 times as
much as the bottle.

**HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

THE FISHER MAIDEN'S SONG.

Oh, oh, the herring is coming!
The brooks are humming!
Aloft above the sea!
The sea gulls are teeming
And fighting and screaming,
Adrift on the gale!

Oh, oh, the west wind is veering,
The fishing fleet steering
Through whirlwinds of spray!
Oh, hark, how merry
To speed the frail wherry
O'er the billowy way!

Oh, oh, my heart leaps toward her
My friend is aboard her.
My true love, my kins,
Be yeasts upon danger,
The daring sea ranger,
When hurricanes sing.

Oh, oh, new dawn the black hollows
O'er draps and o'er shadows,
A glorious ride!
May good luck betide him
And cheer him and guide him
Safe home to his bride.
—Blumar Hjord Boyesen in Century.

GROWTH.

Blow, winds! Your rage but shakes the tree
And roots it surer in its place.
Scatter your rain, ye clouds and free
The buds that wait your frowning grace!
Roll down, O river, to the sea,
And widen in your onward race!

Peace through a sunny span may keep
His garden in some quiet place.
Whilst others grow for him and reap
And tend his flocks on moor and fen.
The flowers of peace are death and sleep.
The strife of living makes us men.

Ah, joy it is to win the goal
By tireless work and countless will.
Yet may the life rise orb and whole
From clouded hopes and loss and ill.
Our labors tell us of the soul,
And failure is its victory still.

—A. St. John Adcock in Spectator.

TACKS.

Made in Great Variety and For Many Different Uses.

The best tacks are made of imported Swedish iron, the next grade of American soft steel and the cheapest of common American iron. Tacks are also made of copper. Some tacks are tinned, and for ship use tacks are galvanized. Tacks are made of sizes ranging from a half ounce to 24 ounces. The tack commonly used as a carpet tack is an eight ounce tack. A 44-ounce tack is about 1 1/2 inch in length.

There are many kinds of tacks, made for a great variety of uses, and they are put up in many different forms. There are gimps tacks, looking glass tacks, upholstery tacks, trunk tacks, lace tacks, basket tacks, brush tacks, coffin tacks, shank tacks, lasting tacks, miner's tacks, cheesebox tacks and tacks for many other uses. Within the past dozen years the sale of double pointed tacks has increased tenfold with the greatly increased use of electrical wires. Double pointed tacks are also used for tacking down straw matting and for other purposes.

Tacks that are sold in papers are put up in full weights, half weights, and quarter weights, the weight indicating the size of the package. Almost all kinds of tacks are also sold in bulk in 25 pound and 50 pound boxes and in 100 pound kegs.

A one ounce tack machine will make in a day about 100,000 tacks altogether. The iron is fed into the machine in a plate which is of a width a little greater than the length of the finished tack, so as to allow of material to be upset for the head. An eight ounce machine will make about 200 pounds of tacks a day—1,250 to the pound, about 250,000 tacks. Tacks that are put up in papers are weighed out and the papers filled by hand. Comparatively few tacks are put up nowadays in tied up papers. They are put up mostly in little paste-board boxes. These boxes are packed in larger boxes and in turn in cases for shipment. A common tack package is a case weighing about 100 pounds.

The annual tack product of the country is estimated at about 20,000 tons. If these tacks were all put up in papers of the usual assortments of sizes and weights, the papers would number about 300,000,000, or something more than four papers per capita of the population.

—New York Sun.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Helster, 58 Public Square.

Half Fare to Covington, Ohio

On May 21st to 26th, inclusive, agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway will sell tickets to Covington, Ohio, and return at one fare for the round trip, for the benefit of those desiring to visit Covington during the German Baptist (Duckard) church convention. Tickets will be good returning thirty days from date of sale.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

MISS CORNELIA G. CROSBY, THE
QUEEN OF ANGLERS.

Latest in Ribbon Trimmings—English Women in Politics—Mrs. Cleveland's Memory—About Gloves—Walls of Summer Houses—Mrs. Carson Loves the Ocean.

Miss Cornelia G. Crosby, or, as she is better known in the sporting world, "Fly Rod," with her cabin and guides, her live fish and mounted game, was unquestionably one of the greatest attractions at the sportsmen's exposition recently held at Madison Square Garden, New York.

The cabin which held Miss Crosby's hunting and fishing treasures and trophies was brought piecemeal from the Maine woods and erected by stalwart, bronzed fellows, who spent their odd moments exploring the novel mysteries of Broadway and the Bowery, for Miss Crosby's guides were new to the metropolis.

The live fish, numbering 100 trout and salmon that disported themselves in the five tanks close to the cabin, were brought down from the Rangeley lake region in a special fish car sent from Washington for that purpose, a complimentary from the United States to "Fly Rod" perfectly unique of its kind.

Miss Crosby is very proud of the fact that she has been self supporting and independent from girlhood. Her education has been largely of that interesting, desultory character gleaned from daily, loving intercourse with nature. The only conventional item in it seems to have been a year spent at St. Catherine's school at Augusta, Me., where she numbered among her school friends James G. Blaine's daughter Alice. She does not appear to envy girls whose training



MISS "FLY ROD."

has been of the more fashionable order, for she has found nature and people, her guides and the woods satisfactory substitutes for both teachers and libraries.

In talking over her fishing exploits recently to a friend Miss Crosby said: "I fail to see how women can be happy who live so far from nature as do most dwellers in cities. There is no reason in the world why women should not do their fair share of hunting, fishing and tramping, and be all the better and stronger for it. I feel nearer heaven in the woods than in a house, some way.

"The pine woods and nervous prostration never go well together," she continued, "and a woman hasn't time to fret when she is taking a trout on the fly. I really doubt whether there is any sport in the world half so delightful as angling or half so graceful and healthful for our sex. What gems sparkle as the gleam of a 'speckled beauty' darting through limpid water, or where is the collection of china or lace as interesting as a well filled flybox?"

"And, another thing, while fishing you are out of doors in the sunshine, coloring your cheeks and strengthening your muscles.

"I first went out in the Maine woods to live because the doctors told me that I was dying with consumption and my only chance for life was to be in the sunshine. You see it was a very good chance," the stalwart Maine girl said laughing as she straightened up her splendidly proportioned body, 6 feet tall and supple as a young forest tree.

Miss Crosby's voice is deep and vibrating, and gives the impression that it would send a ringing shout over hills and meadows, and her hand grasp is almost painful in its intense cordiality, a clasp that would convert a skeptical guide into a devoted friend.

Miss "Fly Rod," as she is sometimes quaintly called by the guides, who are her staunch friends and admirers, spends most of her time hunting and fishing in and about the Rangeley lakes in the upper hunting region of Maine. When she grows tired of rifle and rod, or perhaps on stormy days, she lounges in her hammock or in the cozy corner of her cabin and writes delightful stories of the forests and rivers for outing magazines and papers, signing her favorite nom de plume.—M. A. Fenton in Chicago Record.

LATEST IN RIBBON TRIMMING.

Figured Dresden or chine ribbons are used for belts, crush collars and bows. Bretelles of ribbon, also called suspenders, and on the shoulders in a simple bowknot or an upright bow of three loops and four notched ends. Bracelet cuffs on elbow sleeves are merely a plain or twisted band of ribbon ending in a bow at the back. A new decoration of two inch ribbon starts from the shoulder under a bowknot, follows the arm size to the bust, is caught there with a large fancy button, turned and brought straight across the bust to tie in a bow of four loops and two ends, all short. Another idea is not long from Paris and is carried out in a six inch ribbon for bretelles, back and front, crush collar, ditto belt, bow at back of each and on the shoulders. In front one bretelle fa-

ishes under a knot of ribbon, from which fall two long ends. The other bretelle is finished with a fan of seven inch lace held by a rhinestone button. Epaulette ruffles of lace are fastened under the bretelles just at the top of the shoulders, and a folded band of the ribbon across the upper part of the front has a fall, called a bib, of the lace, with two buttons at each side confining the band. The quantities necessary are three yards of lace, five buttons and ten yards of ribbon. Even ribbon as narrow as three inches may be used if preferred. The plain and printed gold ribbons are used for belts in widths of 1 1/2 to 2 inches with a gilt or enameled buckle or tied in a tiny bowknot in front. These last well without tarnishing if not allowed to become damp. They should also be kept wrapped in tissue paper when not in use, as should steel buckles and clasps. A fancy button centering a bow of ribbon, lace rosette, etc., is much newer than a tie over of the same goods. Ribbons are never amiss on summer or evening gowns.—Ladies' Home Journal.

English Women in Politics.

The position of English women in politics finds no parallel here outside of the states of Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas. English women vote on every question but the selection of members of parliament. That right is within sight. Each of the three great parties has a woman's league actively working with it. Its place is recognized, and certain parts of the canvass, such as house to house visiting, are largely in its hands.

This work the political secretary organizes. She has her district, her sub-committees, her political methods. In her books she has enrolled the name of every voter in her district, his occupation, his residence, his political affiliations. Of this individual she keeps constant trace. She chases him from lodging house to lodging house. In the record of two years one restless person has moved his trunk 13 times, yet her finger was upon him. She visits his wife, pers the children, offers a recipe for a stew, captures the family confidence and all to gain or keep a vote.

She holds public meetings once a month in connection with the masculine organization and helps to provide entertainment, speakers or perhaps speaks herself.

Here is a woman in the thick of machine politics, a new woman, a woman bachelor. She is little, demure, cherry cheeked, low voiced, conventional in manner to the point of preciseness, and with those pretensions to fashionable costume that Americans recognize as English. She could not sufficiently express her surprise that her position and her work should appear so novel to an American.—Mary Gay Humphreys in Scribner's.

Mrs. Cleveland's Memory.

A trait that has added greatly to Mrs. Cleveland's popularity is her wonderful memory for faces and names. A woman visiting Washington during the past winter was most anxious to see Mrs. Cleveland. Upon inquiry she found that the only way in which this could be accomplished was to attend the public reception. This she accordingly did, but when she found herself in the procession composed of the queer medley of people who usually attend these functions she was greatly embarrassed. Beside her in the line was an old woman fresh from her stand in the market, who had left a basket of produce outside. In front was a cowboy from the prairies in slouch hat and top boots. Near by she saw an old woman flower seller with her basket of half faded carnations in her hand.

When at length she reached Mrs. Cleveland, she said a few words of her distress at being one of such a company. Mrs. Cleveland was all graciousness. "If you will tell me your name and address," she said, with one of her bewitching smiles, "I will send you a card to my private reception. You will find that pleasant, I think."

The visitor told her where she was staying, and was much pleased at her pleasant reception; but it did not occur to her as possible that the president's wife would remember the card. What then was her astonishment to receive the invitation the next morning! When she attended the private reception, her cap of bliss was quite full when Mrs. Cleveland recognized her and called her by name.

About Gloves.

According to the good women who set the standards of manners in the early Victorian era, a lady might be known by her gloves. If they were flawless and flawless, she was presumably so. If their two buttons were neatly sewed on and their fingers free from rents, she was a neat and commendable person.

Nowadays, when makers put startling reds, blinding violets and noisy shades of green on the market to tempt the unwary, it is harder to live up to the glove standard of good breeding. Mere neatness does not suffice. One must escape the color pitfalls.

Thus, unless they are of the blood orange hues that sometimes masquerade under that name, are generally safe. The wise woman, however, is careful how she buys bright shades of tan, as they are apt to become positively glaring in contrast with gowns. Mode color is safer for general wear. Gray, of course, is always charming when worn with frocks of harmonizing colors. Black gloves are "distinguished" looking with all colors except black. Lemon color, with inconspicuous stitching, is a favorite for afternoon "dress" affairs. It may be added that heavy stitching, except upon heavy dogskin gloves, is inappropriate and inelegant.

Walls of Summer Houses.

During recent years the fashion of using narrow boards, tongued and grooved, in preference to plaster for the walls and ceiling of summer cottages has become very general. For one thing it is cheaper, and for another it puts a limit on the damage that can be done

by a leaking roof during the winter months, when the house is closed.

New ways of decorating rooms finished in this manner are constantly suggesting themselves to the fertile mind. Marrying tacked neatly on the walls from floor to ceiling gives a clean, cool look to a room. The soft gray green denim, of which one sees so much nowadays, has a delightfully summery look and makes a charming background for etchings and photographs in simple frames. Common burlaps have been used with good effect for a wall covering in its natural color, and in other cases has been given a coat or two of paint of some shade preferred. Old rose and sage green are among the colors that it will take well. The delft craze has led to the use of common blue and white bed ticking and checked gingham for walls. Either of these materials is effective in a simple dining room, with blue plates and a few pictures hung upon it.—New York Journal.

Mrs. Carson Loves the Ocean.

What do you think of using an ocean steamer as a regular boarding place? It strikes one as rather odd, for most persons who cross the ocean are glad enough to get on shore again at the end of a week or ten days. Yet one of New York city's papers told recently of a woman who has crossed on the big Cunarder Lucania almost every trip since the first time she sailed away from her home port. Before that the lady had crossed on other ships that pleased her, but the Lucania has been her home for two years. In it she has made 46 voyages over the Atlantic. She has the same cabin always, and it is fitted up with the familiar things one keeps about in one's room, so that it seems very home-like to her. She rarely leaves the ship when it is in port, though she has occasionally done so. The officers on the Lucania and the stewards and servants are so used to their regular passenger that on the three occasions on which she has failed to cross they have much missed her and felt as if all was not right aboard the ship. The lady, whose name is Mrs. Carson, likes the salt air and the ocean breezes, and as she has neither husband nor children there is no reason to prevent her from making her home afloat.

Miss F. C. Baylor.

Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor of Winchester, Va., is to supervise the work in Virginia which has been started by the trustees of the John F. Slater fund for the education of the freedmen. The plan is to supply, at various centers, in every southern state, thorough courses of industrial education for colored women and girls of 14 years and upward, and to aid them with such moral training and help in home improvement as can be given by the best teachers. The work is to begin in Virginia and Alabama. Miss Baylor is well fitted for the work in her own state by 21 years' experience in parochial missions. She is a member of the council of the Girls' Friendly Society for Virginia and of the Christ church chapter of the Daughters of the King in Winchester. She is a woman of culture, with a mind broadened by several years' residence abroad. Norfolk is to be the first central station of the work.—Altruistic Interchange.

Perfumes Are Healthful.

A writer of note says that "science has come forward and declared perfumes healthy. A learned Italian has discovered that cherry, laurel, cloves, geranium, lavender, mint, juniper, lemon, lemon verbena, fennel, sage and bergamot exercise a healthy influence upon humanity by converting the oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxidizing influence. In the perfumes just mentioned there is a large quantity of ozone. Among those which he also favors as of aid in this manner, but in a lesser degree, are anise, nutmeg and thyme. Among flowers that are medicinally qualified are the hyacinth, mignonette, lily of the valley—all of which have ozone inclosed vessels."—Exchange.

Picture Gowns.

Since exaggeration is not a part of fashion's plan this season, and large "pioneer hats" are going out of fashion, "picture gowns" have come to perpetuate the name. Just how they differ from a tea gown is not exactly clear, but they are said to suggest both mental and physical repose in the most subtle and luxurious manner. The gown is made of flounced silk with a trained skirt gathered full in the old fashioned way around the waist. A deep corslet of velvet and a full trimming of Flemish lace complete the full waist.—New York Sun.

Shrinking Cotton Goods.

She who has learned wisdom from the experience of former summer storms and laundries sends cotton—as well as woolen—goods to be shrunk before making them up. Gingham and linens have been known to lose as many fractions of an inch after a wetting as serge.

Curling boxes make the last device for the comfort of traveling woman-kind. They are of silver, attractive in themselves, and they keep all the paraphernalia of waved and curled hair conveniently at hand.

Mrs. C. J. Young was chosen to the school board of Yellow Springs, O., at the recent election. Three of the six members are now women, two women having been chosen last year.

Miss Kaku Sudo and Miss Hana Abe, two young Japanese women, have just graduated from the Laura Memorial Medical college in Cincinnati after taking the four years' course.

The latest thing in photography is to have one's back taken. This is particularly popular with women who have pretty arms and shoulders.

The international women's conference will meet in Berlin on Sept. 16 and 17.

**Thread
a' Needle**

With poor thread, and notice how many knots, kinks, and ravel threads are to catch in the eye. Small in themselves, and yet large enough to cause no end of vexation. Use

Willimantic Star Thread

and notice how smooth, strong, and even it is. It's always the same from beginning to end. Imperfections are made impossible by the most perfect methods and the most scrupulous care. Ask your dealer for it. Send 25 cents and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, neatly wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Commercial Investment Bank.

SAMUEL A. BAXTER & SONS.

Nos. 206 and 208 West High Street, Lima, Ohio.
Government, State, County, Municipal and School Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages, Commercial Paper, Bank and Industrial Stocks bought and sold. We buy only that which has merit, and sell only that which we can guarantee.
A General Banking Business Transacted.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Pond's Extract
Quiets Pain, Checks Bleeding, Reduces Inflammation, Is the Bicyclist's Necessity.

Piles, Sores, **CURES** Rheumatism, Burns, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chilblains, Inflamed Eyes, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache.
Use **POND'S EXTRACT** after Shaving—No Irritation
Use **POND'S EXTRACT** after Exercising—No Lameness
POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT is simply a marvel. How instantly it cures Piles. What relief from excruciating pain. 50 cts. Buy **GENUINE** Pond's Extract for genuine cures. Beware of imitations for imitation cures. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

BUGINE KILLS INSTANTLY
ROACHES + BEDBUGS + MOTHS + ANTS + ETC.
NON-POISONOUS! 25 CTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! EXPLOSIVE! ALL DEALERS TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get
Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills
They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The capsule (Dr. Peal's) never drops out. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PAUL MANICOMI CO., Cleveland, O.
For sale by Melville Bros.

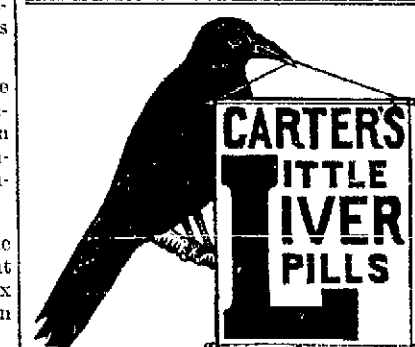
Too Precocious Child.

A South Side architect has a small son who is very bright. The youngster's latest fad is punching colored paper with the fancy shape steel punches conductors use. The architect had just finished a series of blue paper drawings which represented many days' labor, and the next morning went cheerfully to get them from his study. He never got farther than the door, for on the floor sat his son and heir in a floating sea of blue paper stars, crosses and crescents.

"Ain't they pretty?" calmly remarked the infant. "I'm just finishing the last sheet. Want some more?"
He did not get more. He received something else.—Chicago News.

It Stops the Crying.

To keep babies from crying an ingenious device is resorted to in India. The moment a child begins to cry the mother places her hand over its mouth and nips its nose so that it cannot breathe. Then it is allowed to breathe freely again, but should it make use of the opportunity to again set up a howl it is at once suppressed in the same way. This is repeated till the baby imagines that the painful stoppage of the breath is caused by its own effort to scream, and so is careful to keep quiet. It is needless to say that this method will scarcely be adopted by doting American mothers.—Philadelphia Ledger.



**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF! HILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician, who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable, and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with no per cent. interest. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Cured by Baco-Cure and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented.

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 25, 1896.
Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but could not. I took various remedies, among others "Baco-Cure," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Cure" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight, and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a couple of papers on my changed feelings and condition. Yours respectfully,
P. H. MARRICK
Pastor O. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.
4-1-3m

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of H. J. Lawlor and company, composed of H. J. Lawlor, Mironel, H. Broderick and James Quintan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Said Mironel, H. Broderick and James Quintan are to collect all bills due the late firm and to pay all bills against the said firm.
H. J. LAWLOR,
J. Q. NIXON,
M. H. BRODERICK.
The said Michael H. Broderick and James Quintan bear this day formed a new firm under the name of Broderick & Quintan, and will continue the business of said firm.
May 14th, 1896. BRODERICK & QUINTAN.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.
COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

There will be a meeting of the Second Regiment Drum and Bugle corps at the armory Wednesday evening.

The concert at the opera house this evening will not begin until 8:30 o'clock on account of the Mills meeting.

The Philomathean Society will meet this evening at the home of Miss Isabel Mackenzie, on west Market street.

The Sorosis club is requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. Folk, on west Wayne street, to-night, for the election of officers.

The Philosophical Society will meet to-morrow evening in the Board of Education room. A paper on "The Influence of Art" will be read by G. M. Sprague.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Chas. DeVoe spent Sunday in Sandusky.

Miss Amanda Fasig spent Sunday in Piqua.

Blane Barton spent Sunday in Des-Grass and Sidney.

Rev. Father Lye, of Denver, Colo., is the guest of Rev. A. E. Manning.

Julia and Dora Parker, of Findlay, are guests of their sister, Mrs. John Martin.

Henry Jordan, formerly of this city, was the guest of friends here yesterday.

Misses Blanch Mechling, Rose Maley and Myrtle Foster spent Sunday at Quincy.

Miss Josie Lynch went to Clyde this afternoon to visit her father, who is quite ill.

Misses Birdie and Ella Cotner spent Sunday with friends and relatives in West Cairo.

O. E. Spurrier, of Greenlawn avenue, spent Sunday with his wife and her relatives at Logan.

Mrs. W. O. Cohn, of St. Marys, who had been visiting her mother in this city, returned home Saturday.

Miss Mary and Mr. Gwylm Thom arrived in the city this afternoon, and will be the guests of Miss Mayme Peat while in the city.

William McCarty, gauger for the Buckeye Pipe Line company, and Mary A. Lawlor, of this city, were the guests of H. C. Rittenour, of Elida, yesterday.

LACE CURTAINS

At a Bargain,
This week at G. E. Blum's. 0 36

L. G. E. Ice Cream Social.

Boho Temple No. 10, J. G. E., will give an ice cream supper in Wheeler hall, Wednesday evening, 27th inst. At that time a drawing will take place on a quilt donated by the ladies of the temple. Those holding tickets on same will please be present. Admission—10c, including supper. 0 36

LACE CURTAIN WEEK

This week
At G. E. Blum's, 57 Public Square. 0 36

Popular Songs

at the Elijah concert to-night. 1c

This Week

Will be a bargain week in Lace Curtains, at G. E. Blum's, 57 Public Square. 0 36

MILLS MEETINGS

Most Conspicuously Opened Yesterday Afternoon.

Large Numbers of People Greeted the Evangelist Yesterday, Who Comes with the New Method of Social Regeneration.

The Union Evangelistic meetings, under the conduct of Rev. B. Fay Mills, toward which the people of Lima have been so earnestly looking, were opened yesterday with introductory meetings held at 10 a. m., on the South Side, in Grace M. E. church, and in the afternoon, at 3:30, in the Congregational church.

Almost every chair in Grace church was occupied in the morning. At the afternoon meeting the auditorium of the Congregational church was filled, and the balcony about half filled. The chorus had been gathered under most difficult circumstances, many other meetings and entertainments interfering with rehearsal. But under the skillful management of Mr. John P. Mills splendid work was done from the outset. Mr. Mills, in his department, is every way the equal of Mr. Mills, and his solo singing was highly appreciated by the crowds who listened.

Mr. Mills' sermon yesterday afternoon was purely introductory. His text was Acts x, 29: "I ask, therefore, for what interest ye have sent for me."

After relating the story of Cornelius' need and the sending of Peter to meet that need, Mr. Mills spoke somewhat as follows:

"I shall ask to be excused if this afternoon I talk a little in the first person. We do not come here to bring you a new message. We need to understand the old better. We need to understand Jesus as the divine order of the universe."

"I am not here to denounce the church. I believe in the church, but we are losing power, and have a misconception of our message to the world. The Methodist bishops, in the closing paragraph of their address at the opening of the recent conference, spoke most significantly. They said the time had come when men must be righteous for the sake of righteousness. The church is not here to be ministered unto, but to minister."

"I am not here to do your work for you. My visit should be to all of us the opening of a larger field of Christian work. I bring to you the opportunity for the exhibition of Christian unity. We want an evangelistic trust. If we cannot all be in the same corporation, we can all be united through the medium of the trust. Selfish, grasping corporations have abused the trust, but the principle is all right. We are not divided. We are all one in faith and hope and love."

The Church of Christ is an aggressive body. It is not a school or a hospital. While we have educational work to do in spiritual things, and must care for the weak, still we are an army and must not lay down our arms."

We come with the eternal gospel of Faith, Hope and Love.

Faith—It is a discredited word nowadays. Believe that God is as good as he ought to be. Have the same faith in Him that you have in man. Believe not only in God but have faith in man."

We are saved by hope. We are not pessimists. We do not believe that all is merry and that all will end merry. Discouragement is disenchanting egotism. Christianity has none of it."

"Love is the greatest of the givers. Every one that loves is born of love. There is no love apart from God, and there is no God apart from love. They cannot be separated."

"We should think in terms of love. Let us have love in action, in philosophy, in science, in industry, in commerce. All problems are soluble through love. If men would do as Jesus said and as Jesus did, Heaven would be right here now. I propose to lovingly denounce formality and exclusiveness and pride and selfishness in the church, in business, in the home, the society, in politics. I shall try to lovingly accomplish the destruction of such social customs as are not in harmony with our Savior's teaching."

"The practices of the rulers of the city, of the state, of the nation, I shall try to tenderly bring face to face with the gospel of law, so that if possible the state itself shall bow in submission to Jesus Christ."

"The message I have come to bring you is this: Repent for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand."

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN,

The subject of Mr. Mills' first sermon in the regular course. Last night the Congregational church was packed to hear Mr. Mills' first sermon on the "Kingdom of Heaven."

Rev. R. J. Thomson announced that no one need stay away from the meeting to-night for fear of missing the Elijah concert. Mr. Mills will close the service in plenty time for music lovers to attend the entertainment.

Mr. Mills also announced that on Friday evening he would speak upon the Armenian sufferers.

Mr. Mills said, last evening:

"My text is an old and familiar one. It has been on the lips of thousands to-day. It has been prayed by millions. 'Thy kingdom come, on earth as it is in Heaven.' Jesus tells us that 'all things whatsoever we shall ask, we believe that we have them; they shall be granted.' I wonder if we have prayed for the coming of the kingdom with that kind of faith? I fear not. We think of the coming of the kingdom in

some far off distant sphere, at some distant time.

"I do not believe any of us could give a definition of Heaven that would be satisfactory to any one else. I read of an eminent preacher who said that Heaven was up. It was up because the Bible said that Jesus came down from Heaven. But if Heaven is up for us to-night, it must be down for the people on the other side of the globe. And if it is up for us now it will be down for us at this time to-morrow morning."

"Heaven is not a locality in the sense that we so often speak of it. Wherever the kingdom of God is, wherever the reign of rule or song of love is, there is Heaven."

"Our ordinary ideas of heaven are often vague and mystical and superstitious, and often immoral. The too common idea of heaven being a city with golden streets and gates of pearl and rivers flowing along the streets, and at one end of the street a great throne upon which God is seated, and all the people having a nice easy time of it, is selfish, downright immoral."

"Most of the places in the Bible in which reference is made to heaven are places where the words are as applicable to earth as heaven. God's idea was to redeem this earth until his will is done upon perfectly, and that will be heaven. The Kingdom of Heaven means the Reign of Love; Love reigning in business, in politics. What we need in the chair of political economy, in the counting room, in the factory, in the store, in the home, is love, love, love. What we need in the church is love. If we were all inspired by this one motive of love to God and love to man—if we could once realize that Jesus called us not to be saved, but to be serious, you would settle the vexed problem of the union of churches—you could not keep us apart. We would be all busy about the one great work of saving the lost, that we would be fused into one mass by the inspiring, warming influence of love."

"The man who cannot be inspired by this love of God and man, the man who cannot be delivered from his lust, his selfishness, his brutality, by the gospel of love is hopelessly lost."

"Let us give the last drop of blood in our bodies, the last thoughts of our brain, the last energy of our souls, to the incarnation in our lives of this wonderful gospel of love."

EARLY FIRE

Yesterday Morning at the Westerly Granite Works.

Caused by Short Circuit in Electric Light Wire—Heavy Loss—Two Firemen Slightly Burned.

Yesterday morning at 5:40 o'clock the fire department was called to extinguish a fire at the Westerly Granite Works, located on east Market street near the O. H. & D. railroad. When the department arrived they found the private office, the drafting room and the rear shed a mass of flame, and for a time it looked as if the entire building would be consumed. The department responded quickly to the call and did some excellent work, preventing the fire from destroying the office and storage room.

Ed Cunningham and Tim Dailey were standing some distance from a west window when the heat on the inside. So intense was the heat that, as it burst through, it singed the hair on their heads and faces and badly burned Cunningham's hand. The fire originated in the drafting rooms, from a short circuit that was formed by two electric light wires coming into contact with each other. The damage to Butler & Wells, the proprietors, was heavy and will be only partly covered by insurance. They lose many valuable drafts and designs which it will be impossible to replace. About three weeks ago they reduced the amount of their insurance by \$3,000. After the firemen had extinguished the fire they were taken by Messrs. Butler and Wells to the Oak and given their breakfast.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Everett Furnas Receives a Spent Bullet in His Leg.

Everett Furnas, the son of L. T. Furnas, met with a peculiar accident last Saturday morning. He, in company with a couple of young friends, had gone out into the country on their wheels. Leaving their wheels for a bit, they were playing about in the woods, when Everett, as he was climbing over a fence, felt a sudden pain in his leg a short distance above the ankle joint. Hastily pulling up his trousers, he found the blood oozing from a wound there. A buggy coming by at the time, he got into it and was taken to Dr. Steiner's office, who probed the wound and removed a 24-calibre cartridge which was imbedded in the flesh. The wound is a painful one and will keep the lad within doors for several days. The source from which the bullet came is a mystery. Persons who were in the neighborhood say they heard a couple of shots fired at about the time the lad was hit, but they do not know who fired them. It was apparently a spent ball, as it only made a slight flesh wound.

Harmonic Club.

There will be a business meeting of the Harmonic Club, Tuesday at 5 p. m., at C. H. Cole's residence. Every member of the club is requested to be present.

Elijah concert to-night. 1c

PASSED AWAY.

Miss Julia Dunn Bids Farewell to Earthly Ties and Friends.

"May We All Meet in Heaven." Were Her Last Words Spoken—Quick Consumption the Cause of Her Death.

Miss Julia Dunn, one of the most estimable young ladies in North Lima, died at her home, 731 north Main street, at 3:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Although she had been ill for two months, many of her friends did not know that her ailment was of such a serious nature, and the news of the ending of her bright young life is a sudden and unexpected blow of sadness to the large circle of friends among whom she was dearly loved.

Miss Dunn was the second daughter of John Dunn, the well known tailor. She was 27 years of age, and less than three months ago was apparently in splendid health, a happy, lovable young lady, who always seemed to cultivate the higher view of life. She was a devoted Christian of the Catholic faith, and will be remembered by the congregation of St. Rose church as a pure-minded, charming girl, whose aim in life was to live as a Christian should live.

Two months ago Miss Dunn contracted a severe cold and in a few days her illness developed into quick consumption, and her devoted brothers and sisters soon realized that her bright young life was about to close. She was perfectly resigned and content, and her last words to those at her bedside were, "May we all meet in Heaven."

The deceased's mother died a number of years ago, but her father, two brothers and three sisters survive her. The latter are Mrs. J. M. Madigan, Mrs. Thos. Mullen and Miss Margaret Dunn. The brothers are William B. and James Dunn.

The funeral services were held this morning at St. Rose church at 8:30 o'clock. Solemn high mass was sung; the pastor, Rev. A. E. Manning, celebrant; Rev. L. A. Brady, deacon, and Rev. Father Lye, of Denver, Col., sub-deacon. Owing to the severe rain storm the Young Ladies Sodality, of which the deceased was a member, was prevented from escorting the remains from the house to church, but as the storm had abated at the close of the funeral services that body escorted the remains from the church to the St. Rose cemetery, where interment was made.

FATHER MANNING'S SERMON.

The beautiful and eloquent funeral sermon delivered by Rev. A. E. Manning, brought tears to the eyes of nearly every person in the large audience, for the deceased was well known in that congregation and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew her.

The following is the sermon as it was delivered:

"O how beautiful is the chaste generation with glory; for the memory thereof is immortal; because it is known both with God and with men."—Wisdom 4: 1.

Called upon for the first time to officiate at the obsequies of one of children of Our Blessed Mother—one of the most fervent of our Sodality, I feel unequal to the task of saying what should be said on this occasion. Had you been with me on Saturday last, when I prepared her for death, and seen the earnest faith, the calm resignation, the perfect trust in God's mercy and love that shined itself in her whole demeanor; her longing, loving look, as the holy Viaticum was held before her, she seeming to see far beyond what mortal eyes are allowed to see—the "Ecce Agnus Dei" appeared to me to be answered by a look of joy and peace which said: "I behold Him whom my soul loveth;" her devout responses to the prayers of extreme unction; her pleading "Jesus have mercy on me," when I was giving the last indulgence, you would say with me, "We sought to stay a spirit ripe for Heaven. 'Moriatur anima mea morte iustorum: et fiat nobis similia meorum similia', says the prophet. If God in His mercy will grant me the grace to go before Him as well prepared as did our Julia, I will ask no more of Him."

Now, one thought for us, her friends: we love and praise the dead: how do we treat the living? A little poem—old perhaps to many of you, but not so old that its lessons are all learned—comes to my mind.

"If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my half
Would smooth it down with fearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering care—
Poor hands! so empty and so cold to-night!"

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought,
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said,
Reminds on which the willing foot had sped,
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words would all be put aside."

And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully,
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old familiar way—
For who would war with dumb, unconscious clay,
So might I rest, forgiven of all to-night.

Oh! Friends! I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow,
The way is lonely, far we feel their now;
Think kindly of me; I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn;
Forgive! O hearts estranged, forgive! I plead
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night."

You certainly can draw your own inferences from what this suggests. The "holy and wholesome thoughts" will not, I am sure, be absent from your minds. You loved her in life, forget her not, now that she is dead.

Resting in the consecrated soil, beside the mother whose place you so nobly filled for fifteen years, may the sod lie lightly on your fragile form and the flowers of the happy summer-time grow abundantly on your grave. May the Sacred Heart of Jesus receive you into that last resting-place of those who are "weary and heavy laden" and give you refreshment, light and peace!

Your sweet and noble countenance is beautiful in our eyes as those of the angels! For the love of God you refused yourself to the service of God; and for charity's sake you deprived yourself of the joys of charity. You did not enjoy the peace of the cloister, nor the care of the poor, nor the apostle of the world; and your great heart has known how to forego all that was grand and noble as itself. A servant to your brothers and sisters, a mother to the motherless little ones, you sank your life in little duties; you gave your life, your liberty, your future for those whom you loved. You were a virgin widow; a nun without a veil; a spouse without her rights; a mother without the name. You sacrificed your days, your daily toil and unwearied labor, to children who did not call you mother; you have shed a mother's tears over those who were not your children; your father's adviser, the mainstay of the home! God asked for you and you went to Him. Rest in peace with him!

And now when the boys come home and wish to ask in accents of the olden days—"Where is Julia?"—let them remember that she is still watching over them from above and bidding them be worthy of her and of her care for them.

STATE OFFICERS

Of the Catholic Knights of Ohio Visited Lima Yesterday.

Services Held in St. Rose Church—The Local Officers Entertained Them at the Hotel French—State Convention Here Sept. 5th.

Jos. J. Pater, of Hamilton, State president of the Catholic Knights of Ohio, and James A. Dailey, State secretary of the same organization, were in the city yesterday, completing arrangements for the State convention of the C. K. of O. to be held in Lima the 5th and 6th of September.

A meeting of the congregation was called yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. Father Manning, and Father Manning, Father Brady and the State president and State secretary delivered addresses. The State secretary complimented the local branch and its officers for their efficiency.

After the services at St. Rose church, the state officers were entertained by the local officers and were dined at the Hotel French.

The Lima Branch has offered prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively for the branches that will have the largest number of men in line during the parade on the 5th of September. The convention will be held in Music Hall, and a large representation from all over the state is expected.

STREET TALK.

Christ church vested choir now numbers nearly thirty voices. The singing yesterday (Whit Sunday) both morning and evening was very good. There is some talk of the choir rehearsing for a sacred cantata—to be given, perhaps, in the opera house. If the choir can secure the services of Prof. Miles, they can give it.

Death of a Child.

Floyd, the one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilton Auchmuty, died at 6:30 o'clock last evening from spinal meningitis, after three days' illness. Funeral will leave the residence, three miles south of the city, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the services will be conducted from the Rockport church, fourteen miles north of the city. Rev. D. R. Cook will officiate.

Elijah concert to-night. 1c

AVERY . . .

COULDN'T

SELL SO

MANY

SHOES

IF PEOPLE DIDN'T LIKE THEM.